"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday, fair, slightly warmer; north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,838. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE STATE BUILDINGS, DEFYING KERENSKY

Premier Posts Troops in Capital and Declares Workmen's Council Illegal.

NORTHERN ARMY OFFERS AID

And Preliminary Parliament, Forced by Rebels to Leave Palace, Supports Him.

WOMEN SOLDIERS ON GUARD

Petrograd Conditions Generally Normal Save for Outrages by So-Called Apaches.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—An armed naval detachment, under orders of the Maximalist Revolutionary Committee, has occupied the offices of the official Petrograd Telegraph Agency. The Maximalists also occupied the Central telegraph office, the State Bank and Marie Palace, where the Preliminary Parliament had suspended its proceedings in view of the situation.

Numerous precautions have been taken by Premier Kerensky to thwart the threatened outbreak. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee has been decreed an illegal organization. The soldiers guarding the Government buildings have been replaced by men from the officers' training schools. Small guards have been placed at the Embassies. The women's battalion is drawn up in the square in front of the Winter Palace.

The commander of the northern front has informed the Premier that his troops are against any demonstration and are ready to come to Petrograd to quell a rebellion if necessary.

No disorders are yet reported, with the exception of some outrages by Apaches. The general life of the city remains normal and street traffic has not been interrupted.

Leon Trotzky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has informed members of the Town Duma that he has given strict orders against outlawry and has threatened with death any persons attempting to carry out pogroms.

Trotzky added that it was not the intention of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to seize power, but to represent to a Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, to be called shortly, that the body take over control of the capital, for which all necessary arrangements had been perfected.

In the early hours of the morning a delegation of Cossacks appeared at the Winter Palace and told Premier Kerensky that they were disposed to carry out the Government's orders concerning the guarding of the capital, but they insisted that if hostilities began it would be necessary for their forces to be supplemented by infantry units. They further demanded that the Premier define the Government's attitude toward the Bolsheviki, citing the release from custody of some of those who had been arrested for participation in the July disturbances. The Cossacks virtually made a demand that the Government proclaim the Bolsheviki outlaws.

The Premier replied:

"I find it difficult to declare the Bolsheviki outlaws. The attitude of the Government toward the present Bolsheviki activities is known."

The Premier explained that those who had been released were on bail, and that any of them found participating in new offenses against peace would be severely dealt with.

The Revolutionary Military Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demanded the right to control all orders of the General Staff in the Petrograd district, which was refused. Thereupon the committee announced that it had appointed special commissioners to undertake the direction of the military, and invited the troops to observe only orders signed by the committee. Machine gun detachments moved to the Workmen's and Soldiers' headquarters.

In addressing the Preliminary Parliament yesterday Premier Kerensky charged the Military Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates with having distributed arms and ammunition to workmen.

"That is why I consider part of the population of Petrograd in a state of revolt," he said, "and have ordered an immediate inquiry and such arrests as are necessary. The Government will perish rather than cease to defend the honor, security, and independence of the State."

The Preliminary Parliament, in response to the Premier's appeal for a vote of confidence, voted to "work in contact with the Government." The resolution, which originated with the Left, was carried by a vote of 123 to 102, with 26 members abstaining from voting. A resolution offered by the Centre calling for the suppression of the Bolshevikis and a full vote of confidence failed to reach a vote. The Cabinet, however, considers the resolution adopted as expressive of the Parliament's support.

The reported resignation of Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, was denied after the Cabinet meeting. It was stated that all the ministers had agreed to retain their portfolios.

TROTZKY TURNED DOWN.

Military Headquarters Refuse to Give In to Him.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, (Delayed.)—Trotsky's cleverness is quite exceptional.

Continued on Page 12.

Reprisal on Germans Voted by the Brazilian Deputies

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted all the measures recommended to the Congress by President Braz as reprisals against German aggressions, as well as supplementary measures, including a state of siege.

These measures include the annulment of contracts for public works entered into with Germans, prohibition of new land concessions to German subjects and of the transfer of ownership of German properties, control of German banks and German commercial firms, and the internment of German suspects.

General Silva Faro, it is announced, will be appointed Military Governor of Rio Janeiro.

NEW ITALIAN LINE REACHED BY ENEMY

Berlin Reports Several Thousand Prisoners Taken in Pursuit to Livenza River.

ROME ADMITS RETREAT

Says Army Withdrew in Good Order from the Tagliamento—Real Stand at the Piave.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—Austro-German troops advancing in Northern Italy have reached the line of the Livenza River, Army Headquarters announced in a supplementary statement tonight. It says:

On the Venetian plain the Livenza line has been reached. During the pursuit several thousand prisoners were taken.

The earlier statement read:

In the mountains and on the Venetian plain the pursuit is being continued. Some thousands of prisoners have been brought in.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Italians have withdrawn in good order from the Tagliamento River toward the Livenza, it is announced officially. The announcement follows:

As the low water in the Tagliamento rendered difficult defense of the river, we have withdrawn our line toward the Livenza. The retirement was accomplished in good order, under the protection of northward covering units and of rearguards toward the south.

Yesterday and last night our airplanes and airships repeatedly bombed enemy troops at work in repairing bridges over the Tagliamento or in movement across the river. Four hostile machines were brought down by our aviators.

An Associated Press dispatch from Italian Army Headquarters says:

"The retirement is being accomplished in good order from the Tagliamento line toward the Livenza River on the plains west of the Tagliamento. This is part of the foreseen plan of the supreme command, which is systematically developing.

"Italian rear guards, airplanes, and dirigibles are harassing, blocking, or destroying the enemy. The British batteries have been withdrawn intact after a terrible experience. They lost three men, not at the hands of the enemy but as a result of accident and exposure.

"A monster gun nearly broke through a bridge across the Piave River.

"A messenger from B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul at Venice, arrived at headquarters today. The messenger said conditions in Venice were fairly calm. Shops were open and business was proceeding. There had been no air raids against the city owing to effective defenses."

The reference to a gun being taken across the Piave River is the first indication that the Italian retreat had reached so far west. This may mean that no great stand is to be made along the Livenza River, the next behind the Tagliamento.

CADORNA MAY SAVE VENICE AT THE PIAVE

Ultimate Objective of Invaders the Great Industrial Centres of Northern Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The real crisis in the Italian situation is rapidly approaching. It is believed that despite General Cadorna's stand along the Livenza, his real line of defense against the invading hosts will be the Piave River, which is, generally speaking, twenty-five miles west of the Tagliamento. If this line can be held Venice will be saved. Failure to hold the Piave will hand over Venice as a trophy of war to the Teutonic forces and perhaps mark for destruction or loot such of its rich art treasures as cannot be removed before the Germans, Austrians, Turks, and Bulgarians reach its gates.

It is learned in an authoritative quarter that General Cadorna merely intended to hold the Tagliamento temporarily in an effort to gain time for Italy and her allies to rush to the Piave guns, munitions, and men. It is true that there was much said in dispatches from Rome about the intention of the Italians to make their "real stand" at the Tagliamento, but this was merely part of the plan of those in control of the military situation to conceal their real purpose. General Cadorna knew in the beginning that continuation of the offensive by the Germans would force him beyond that river.

It is not merely that the Piave is considered a stronger line for defense that the stand has to be made there. The real crux of the situation is that the Italians have plenty of men in the field,

Continued on Page 6.

$4,617,532,300 TOTAL OF SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Government Will Issue $3,808,766,150 Bonds, Including Half of Immense Oversubscription.

9,500,000 PERSONS RESPOND

Soldiers and Sailors Took More Per Capita Than Civilians—Full Allotment Up to $50,000.

NEW YORK LEADS DISTRICTS

Took $1,550,453,450, and All Exceeded Quotas—New Loan in January Made Needless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Complete figures showing the result of the Second Liberty Loan campaign were made public tonight by Secretary McAdoo upon his return to Washington.

The official announcement shows that the minimum figure of $3,000,000,000 sought in the drive was oversubscribed 54 per cent., but that the maximum of $5,000,000,000 was missed by a bare $382,467,700. The total amount of the subscription was $4,617,532,300, which represents an oversubscription of $1,617,532,300.

Secretary McAdoo also disclosed the plans of the Government with respect to allotments. Fifty per cent. only of the oversubscriptions will be accepted, which mans that the amount of oversubscriptions accepted will be $808,766,150, and that the total amount of bonds to be sold will be $3,808,766,150. Under this arrangement $808,766,150 of the oversubscription will not be accepted. This will not affect the millions who took $50 and $100 bonds. All their applications for bonds will be accepted, because it has been decided to allot the full amount of bonds to all who bought not more than $50,000 of bonds. Those who subscribed for more than $50,000 of bonds will have their bids scaled down. The largest individual subscription was that of $50,000,000 by the Du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del. Approximately 40 per cent. of this subscription will be accepted, amounting to $20,407,600.

9,500,000 Persons Subscribed.

Every Federal Reserve District exceeded its quota, and 9,500,000 persons subscribed to the loan. In announcing the complete figures Secretary McAdoo said that "the success of the second Liberty Loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," and "augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the Government."

The Secretary contradicted reports that the third loan would be launched next January. That would not be necessary, he said, "in view of the large oversubscription of the second loan."

The New York Federal Reserve District subscribed nearly three times as much as the next largest district on the list, Chicago. The subscriptions in the New York district totaled $1,550,453,450, as against a quota of $500,000,000. The oversubscription for the district was 72 per cent., being larger than that of any other district.

Subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan, which closed June 15, were $3,035,000,000, a 50 per cent. oversubscription of the $2,000,000,000 offered and allowed. There were more than 4,000,000 subscribers, and allotments were made in full on subscriptions of $10,000 and less.

On the second Liberty Loan payment of 2 per cent. of the subscription amount was required with the application, and thousands of purchasers of the smaller bonds, particularly of $50 and $100 denominations, paid cash in full. From these payments $151,000,000 already has been received by the Treasury. The second installment of 18 per cent. will fall due Thursday, Nov. 15; 40 per cent. additional will be due Dec. 15, and the last installment of 40 per cent. will be due Jan. 15, 1918.

Text of Official Statement.

Secretary McAdoo's statement follows:

"On Oct. 1, 1917, in Treasury Department Circular No. 90, the following announcement was made:

"'The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States, for $3,000,000,000 of United States of America ten-twenty-five-year 4-per-cent. convertible gold bonds, of an issue authorized by Act of Congress approved Sept. 24, 1917, the right being reserved to allot additional bonds up to one-half the amount of any oversubscription.'

"I congratulate the American people upon the phenomenal success of the Second Liberty Loan. The final returns, just received from the twelve Federal Reserve banks, show that the total subscriptions were $4,617,532,300—an oversubscription of $1,617,532,300, or approximately 54 per cent. of the amount offered. This is a more gratifying result even than was the first Liberty Loan, when $2,000,000,000 of bonds was offered and a subscription of more than $3,000,000,000 was received.

"These financial operations, greater in magnitude than ever attempted by any other Government in the world, were not too great for the American people. They not only absorbed readily the full amount of the first and second Liberty Loans, but in each instance oversubscribed the loan by more than 50 per cent.

"It is an immensely gratifying fact that the Second Liberty Loan was subscribed for by approximately 9,400,000 men and women of the country. In this number, it is estimated that 9,306,000 or 99 per cent. subscribed in amounts ranging from $50 to $50,000, the aggregate of such subscriptions being $2,488,469,350. The fact that such a vast number subscribed for bonds is significant of the widespread interest of the people in the purposes of the war, and of their determined support of the Gov-

Continued on Page 24.

Club de Vingt—Thes dansants open to public daily, 2 to 7. Best dance music in town.—Advt.

U-Boat Sinkings Lowest Since War Began; 12 British Vessels Lost, 8 Over 1,600 Tons

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A marked decrease in the British merchant shipping sunk during last week is noted in the Admiralty report issued tonight.

Only eight vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine, and four vessels under that tonnage. No fishing vessels were sunk.

The summary given in the Admiralty report reads:

Arrivals, 2,384; sailings, 2,379.

British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including two previously, 8; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 4.

Fishing vessels sunk, none.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 6.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The losses to French shipping by submarine or mine in the week ended Nov. 4 were one vessel over 1,600 tons and one under that tonnage.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Italian shipping losses from submarines in all seas for the week ended Nov. 4 were two steamers under 1,500 tons and three sailing craft under 100 tons.

Next Lowest Record, 13 Sunk.

The sinkings of British merchant ships recorded in the latest Admiralty report are the smallest in point of number since the unrestricted submarine warfare began. They are the smallest also probably in tonnage, for, while in the week ended Sept. 16 only eight vessels of 1,600 tons or over were sunk, twenty vessels under that tonnage were destroyed.

The next best record in point of number was in the week ended Sept. 30, when thirteen vessels were sunk, eleven large and two small.

HOUSE IN EUROPE, HEADS WAR ENVOYS

President's Adviser, Gen. Bliss, Admiral Benson, and Others Arrive for Paris Conclave.

LANSING TELLS OF MISSION

Essentially a War Conference to Devise Ways to Push the Conflict, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Lansing announced today the safe arrival at a British port of the American Commissioners to the allied war conference to be held in Paris on Nov. 15.

He also disclosed for the first time the personnel of the commission, which is headed by Colonel E. M. House and includes Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Bliss, Chief of the General Staff; a representative of the Treasury in the person of Assistant Secretary Crosby; Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor of the Food Administration, and Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the Priority Board.

The personnel of the commission shows that the conference will deal with army, navy, shipping, food, and other problems of the successful prosecution of the war. In making his announcement Secretary Lansing was careful to emphasize that the Paris conference was to be primarily a "war conference"—that its main purpose was to make plans for the co-operation of the Entente nations so as to increase the efficiency of their efforts and bring about a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The conference will go into the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the problem, among them the Italian situation, but these issues will be supplementary and collateral to the discussion of military and naval operations to be undertaken.

The Announcement.

Secretary Lansing's announcement follows:

"The Government of the United States will participate in the approaching conference of the powers waging war against the German Empire, and has sent as its representative Edward M. House, who is accompanied by Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, United States Shipping Board; Dr. Alonzo Taylor, representing the Food Controller; Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the Priority Board, and Gordon Auchincloss, as secretary.

"The conference is essentially a 'war conference' with the object of perfecting a more complete co-ordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and a more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs, in order that the joint efforts of the co-belligerents may attain the highest war efficiency. While a definite program has not been adopted, it may be assumed that the subjects to be discussed will embrace not only those pertaining to military and naval operations, but also the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the present situation which are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war.

No Conflict of Interests.

"There will undoubtedly be an effort to avoid any conflict of interests among the participants; and there is every reason to anticipate that the result will be a fuller co-operation and consequently a much higher efficiency and more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"The United States in the employment of its man-power and material resources desires to use them to the greatest advantage against Germany. It has been no easy problem to determine how they can be used most effectively, since the independent presentation of requirements by the allied Governments have been more or less conflicting on account of each Government's appreciation of its own wants, which are naturally given greater importance than the wants of other Governments. By a general survey of the whole situation and a free discussion of the needs or all the approaching conference will undoubtedly be able to give to the demands of the several Governments their true perspective and proper place in the general plan for the conduct of the war.

"Though the resources of this country are vast and though there is every purpose to devote them all, if need be, to winning the war, they are not without limit. But even if they were greater they should be used to the highest advantage in attaining the supreme object for which we are fighting. This can only be done by a full and frank discussion of the plans and needs of the various belligerents.

"It is the earnest wish of this Government to employ its military and naval forces and its resources and energies where they will give the greatest returns in advancing the common cause. The exchange of views which will take place at the conference and the conclusions which will be reached will be of the highest value in preventing waste of energy and in bringing into harmony the activities of the na-

Continued on Page 3.

Dow-for-st. (Part. Olive Oil) and live.) $1.23. Palm and Club and Cafe Restaurant, 130 W. 42d St. Dinner, $1.50.

FOE RAINS SHELLS ON OUR TRENCHES

Another Barrage for a Raid Is Indicated at One Time, but None Develops.

POUND ENEMY BATTERIES

Americans Return Bombardment —Dugouts Pumped Out in Continual Rain.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 7, (by The Associated Press.)—The German artillery was very active all last night and today, shells of various calibres raining down around the American positions. So thickly did they come at one time in the early hours this morning that it was thought another barrage was about to be placed for a second raid on the American trenches. The Americans were ready for the enemy and hoping he would try another raid. But none developed.

The American artillery gave the Germans back shell for shell and added a few for good measure, pounding the enemy battery positions and breaking shrapnel over their trenches.

Rain has continued for days and vast seas of mud now extend in every direction. At some points the water running down the mountainous hills has flowed into the dugouts, the occupants being forced to pump out repeatedly in order that the dugouts shall remain tenable.

Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador to Spain, visited the billets of the American troops and the instruction grounds today and watched the men go over the top. He also visited the school in which new reserve officers are learning the methods of warfare. Later he called on General Pershing at headquarters.

TEUTON CONFERENCE IS HELD AT BERLIN

Hungarian Foreign Minister There —Hertling's Position Is Now Reported to be Shaky.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—There have been repeated conferences at Wilhelmstrasse in which Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary; Chancellor von Hertling, General von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorf, Dr. Kühlmann, Dr. Helfferich, and Count Wedel, German Ambassador to Austria, participated.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.—There are signs that the whole political situation in Germany is about to be thrown back again into the melting pot of a crisis, and fears are expressed that von Hertling's chancellorship is in serious danger of suffering shipwreck.

Hertling came to an agreement with the Reichstag majority parties with regard to the home and foreign policy, and it was also arranged that deputies from the Progressive People's Party and the National Liberal Party should be appointed to the posts of Vice Chancellor and Vice Minister President of Prussia, respectively. In the meantime, however, Hindenburg and Ludendorf have been in Berlin to support the military party in their campaign to defeat the Democrats on the very morrow of victory. Dr. Helfferich with his influence has been hard at work, too.

It was reported yesterday that Hertling could not see his way to do any more in the way of carrying out the arrangement than by appointing a parliamentarian to the post of Vice Minister President, and in political circles it was reported that the arrangement with regard to the new Chancellor's policy generally has been pushed into the background.

Confirmation of this retreat of Hertling and of the successful "queering" tactics by the Pan-Germans may be regarded as provided by the statement which the Cologne Volkszeitung prints today that Friedberg, the National Liberal Deputy, who was to have had the post of Vice Minister President, has refused it. That would appear to mean that a Parliamentary Vice Chancellor is to be appointed for Friedberg made his acceptance conditional on that being done.

The majority insists on the posts being filled as indicated and on the policy of the pact being carried out; otherwise their opposition to the new Chancellor becomes such that he may as well retire forthwith.

There is even talk of the Reichstag Conservatives receiving Ministerial posts and against that the majority is united.

WOMEN CITIZENS PLEDGE VOTES TO NATION'S WELFARE

Great Victory Mass Meeting Dedicates New-Won Suffrage to Loyal Service.

FEDERAL AMENDMENT NEXT

Thousands in Cooper Union Cheer Call to Battle for National Enfranchisement.

GRATITUDE FOR THE MEN

Congressmen Promise Help — Lincoln Paraphrased in Name of Universal Freedom.

The first day of rejoicing by the women of New York over their newly won enfranchisement reached its climax in a mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, which probably set a new high-water mark in enthusiasm and elation for even Cooper Union, where emotion is not usually mute or unexpressed. The suffragists were cheering nearly all the time—cheering loudest, perhaps, for President Wilson and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; hardly less enthusiastically for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, James Lees Laidlaw, Judge William H. Wadhams, and other men and women who have worked for their victory.

But it was not only celebration, though there was plenty of that from the moment when Mrs. Catt, the Chairman, opened the meeting by addressing the crowd, four-fifths of whom were women, as "fellow-citizens," until the gathering reluctantly dispersed after singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the battle hymn of the Republic. Almost every speaker made it clear that New York was only a great step toward national victory, and that the National Woman Suffrage Association, the organization which was in charge of the meeting, was going to work as hard for the Federal amendment at the next session of Congress as its members had done for the victory in New York. And the meeting closed with a solemn address by Dr. Shaw, pledging the newly won citizenship to the service of the country, earnestly and loyally, in war and in peace, after which she went back to Washington to resume her work as Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Biggest Crowd Union Ever Held.

It was probably the largest crowd that ever got into Cooper Union. Not only was every seat filled, with lines of standing late-comers on the platform and around the rear of the room, but the policemen who stood guard to keep the entrance to each aisle clear were again and again pushed halfway down to the rostrum by the steady pressure of the incomers behind them. And this in spite of the fact that the doors were closed at 8 o'clock and that for an hour after that about two thousand people surged around both entrances to the hall trying to wheedle, bluster, or push their way in.

Captain Dennis Sweeney had sent for sixty reserves to help his forces keep out the crowd, which threatened to storm the doors and overwhelm the meeting, when a messenger from inside wriggled out and announced that an overflow meeting would be held in a hall at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street. This announcement, shouted loudly many times in front of both doors, finally had the result of drawing away a good part of the surplusage. Eventually an outdoor meeting was staged in Astor Place, with hundreds of those who could not get in waiting in the cold outside to listen to the speakers, one after another, who came out as soon as they had said their say on the platform.

Three resolutions were adopted unanimously, not to say clamorously, in the course of the evening. The first, proposed by Mrs. Arthur Livermore, read:

"Resolved, That we men and women, voting citizens assembled in mass meeting to celebrate the victory of woman suffrage in New York State, do hereby renew our appeal to Congress to submit the Federal woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several States in order that the suffrage campaign, stretching over a period of more than half a century, may be brought to a speedy close, thereby releasing the energies of the women of the nation from the struggle for political justice, so that with singleness of purpose we may work for worldwide democracy."

The second, moved by Mrs. F. Lewis Slade, called for the appointment of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt as a committee "to carry to the President of the United States expressions of our gratitude for his assistance in the New York State woman suffrage campaign, and to urge him to extend further aid to our cause by recommending in his annual message that the Federal amendment be submitted to the States."

The third, proposed by Mrs. John Blair, expressed the thanks of the suffragists to the press of the State for "its valuable service," and expressing the hope and confidence that it could be relied on for the further support of the Federal amendment.

All of which was joyfully voted, in the intervals between speeches from veteran suffrage workers. The meeting had been planned before the election and was to have taken place no matter what the outcome; but victory naturally raised the temperature considerably. Theoretically, the purpose of the gathering was to extend an invitation from the national Association to the State Association to join it in the national fight, but in practice it developed into something very like a general "hoorah."

And in the general jubilation the only really serious speech was contributed by Dr. Shaw at the end of the meeting. The veteran leader, herself an expert platform humorist, was not at all in a humorous mood last night. She began by quoting Susan B. Anthony's prophecy in 1906 that by 1920 the women of

Continued on Page 3.

Important Election Results Shown by Latest Returns

Hylan's plurality over Mitchel for Mayor of New York, 147,975.

Woman Suffrage carried in New York State by 94,292 majority, (395 up-State districts missing.) City majority for, 92,696; upstate majority for, 1,500, (estimated.)

Woman Suffrage beaten in Ohio by probably 120,000.

Prohibition probably carried in Ohio.

New York Legislature—Senate, 36 Republicans, 15 Democrats; Assembly, 98 Republicans, 41 Democrats, 10 Socialists, one doubtful, (tie vote in one district.) The ten Socialist members represent New York City districts.

New Jersey Legislature carried for local option.

Reform organization, backed by Penrose, beaten by Vare machine in Philadelphia by 2,500 to 9,600.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT WON IN CITIES

Up State Gave a Bare Majority for the Amendment, but New York Clinched the Victory.

TOTAL, 94,000 IN FAVOR

Complete Vote in Metropolis Is 334,011 For, 241,315 Against —92,692 Majority.

The victory for woman suffrage was clinched in New York City when up-State wavered. The city's boroughs gave a vote of 334,011 in favor of equal suffrage to 241,315 against, a majority of 92,696 votes. Outside the city, with 395 out of 3,704 districts missing, and thus slightly complicating the figures, equal suffrage got a favorable vote of 307,470 to 305,874 against—that is, a majority of 1,596 for suffrage. The city's majority of 92,696 made the victory decisive.

In the election of 1915 equal suffrage was defeated by 194,534, about equally divided between New York City and up State. While the overcoming of almost 100,000 adverse majority up State indicates a general drift of sentiment in favor of women voting, the votes of Socialists and of Tammany Hall in New York City added the impetus which gave the women victory.

In the city, Manhattan, while casting a smaller total vote than Kings, gave the suffragists the larger majority. The vote in Manhattan was 121,328 for to 85,124 against—that is, a majority of 36,204. The vote in Kings was 122,429 for to 89,789 against—a majority of 32,640. The Bronx gave suffrage a majority of 14,850; Queens, a majority of 6,522, and Richmond a majority of 2,480.

Albany Had the Most Antis.

Up State, the heaviest vote against suffrage was in Albany County, bailiwick of William Barnes, which gave a margin of 5,000 votes against it. Buffalo reversed its 1915 vote and gave a majority of 4,000 in favor of suffrage. Onondaga County, in which is Syracuse, went for suffrage by the narrow margin of 1,400 votes. Monroe County went against it by nearly 4,000. Westchester County gave it a favorable margin of 4,500. Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Niagara, Orleans were among the counties that went against suffrage, as they did in 1915, but this time with greatly decreased margins.

The following table gives the vote by counties for suffrage:

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

County.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
Albany	12,270	17,478	0
Allegany	3,592	2,791	5
Bronx	50,283	35,413	0
Broome	9,156	6,554	1
Cattaraugus	6,646	4,852	0
Cayuga	6,237	4,406	0
Chautauqua	9,238	5,655	0
Chemung	5,393	3,442	0
Chenango	3,178	2,404	0
Clinton	3,071	3,622	0
Columbia	1,573	2,456	18
Cortland	3,633	2,539	0
Delaware	4,992	4,274	0
Dutchess	5,590	6,200	2
Erie	29,556	25,416	11
Essex	2,370	2,026	10
Franklin	1,992	2,082	0
Fulton	3,804	3,457	0
Genesee	3,019	3,012	0
Greene	2,815	3,262	0
Hamilton	119	116	7
Herkimer	4,139	4,632	1
Jefferson	6,412	8,838	0
Kings	122,429	89,789	0
Lewis	612	1,011	24
Livingston	1,595	2,919	0
Madison	4,121	3,958	0
Monroe	17,087	20,935	0
Montgomery	2,269	2,330	31
Nassau	7,642	5,648	0
New York	121,328	85,124	0
Niagara	9,561	10,202	0
Oneida	8,856	5,364	67
Onondaga	16,889	15,421	8
Ontario	3,726	4,962	3
Orange	7,651	6,815	20
Orleans	2,240	2,684	0
Oswego	5,400	5,027	0
Otsego	4,323	4,419	15
Putnam	1,338	1,002	0
Queens	32,482	25,960	0
Rensselaer	5,480	7,148	19
Richmond	7,509	5,029	0
Rockland	806	870	33
St. Lawrence	6,224	8,066	1
Saratoga	5,913	4,712	0
Schenectady	5,547	4,423	13
Schoharie	708	568	25
Schuyler	1,385	1,797	0
Seneca	2,180	2,980	0
Steuben	4,340	4,218	38
Suffolk	6,963	6,621	0
Sullivan	3,164	3,606	0
Tioga	1,888	1,774	0
Tompkins	3,307	1,782	7
Ulster	5,473	9,120	0
Warren	1,728	1,643	14
Washington	3,865	3,777	8
Wayne	4,043	5,780	0
Westchester	24,861	17,081	0
Wyoming	2,716	3,144	0
Yates	1,010	2,164	0
Total	641,481	547,190	395
Majority in State, with 395 elec-		94,291	

Continued on Page 3.

SMOKE TELEGRATO CIGAR. NEW CREATION—VERY MILD. Park & Tilford and everywhere.—Advt.

TAMMANY SEES AN ORGY OF JOBS WITH HYLAN IN

Its Wildest Dreams of Patronage Surpassed, the Hall Considers Appointments.

'BREAD LINE' IS FORMED

Hungry Applicants Seeking Places Henceforth Will Besiege Murphy.

DISCUSS POLICE HEAD

Joseph Johnson, Marshal McCarthy, and Leader McAvoy Suggested to Succeed Woods.

Although they had not fully recovered from the surprising results of Tuesday's election when Tammany was swept into power in every borough of the city, Tammany leaders began yesterday to take stock of the "plums" in the way of city patronage. Not even in their wildest dreams did the most enthusiastic Tammany men picture the possibilities that now confront them.

The "breadline" which used to form in front of Charles F. Murphy's desk in the old days has already been revived. From now on the line of applicants for city jobs is expected to form every morning.

The district leaders will be taken care of first. It is expected that by the time Judge Hylan takes office all the best jobs in the various city departments will be allotted, so that the Tammany Mayoralty candidate will have little left except to fill the most important places. These most important places include the Commissionerships, and it is expected that, following the old-time custom, Leader Murphy will have his list to submit whenever the new incumbent of City Hall is ready to receive it.

"Big Appointments" Discussed.

Between periods of speculation over Tuesday's result, the groups about Tammany Hall indulged yesterday in speculation regarding the "big appointments." It was taken as a foregone conclusion that there would be a clean sweep in all the departments and that every Fusion office holder whose job was not protected by civil service rules would "walk the plank." As a matter of course, the question of the next Police Commissioner was the main topic of conversation. Several names were suggested for the place. First came that of Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner, who worked hard for Judge Hylan's election. It was said that Mr. Johnson's ambition was to go back to the Fire Department and replace Commissioner Adamson.

Ex-Police Inspector George F. Titus and United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy were mentioned as among those most likely to be considered for the Police Commissionership. Titus is on the retired list, and maintains a private detective agency, but is a close friend of Leader Murphy. His knowledge of old-time police affairs, it was said, might win the office for him. Marshal McCarthy worked hard for Judge Hylan, for it was his opportune interference with the Mayoralty boom of William B. Ellison that cleared the way for Judge Hylan's nomination. After he had made a bitter attack upon Mr. Ellison the latter retired from the race and came out in support of Mayor Mitchel.

There was also talk that Thomas F. McAvoy, once a police inspector and now a Tammany district leader, as well as a member of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and a close personal friend of Murphy, might be slated for Police Commissioner. It was said at Tammany Hall yesterday that Mr. Murphy was most anxious to get control of the Police Department again and would like to see Mr. McAvoy replace Commissioner Woods.

For Corporation Counsel the names most under discussion were those of William P. Burr of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170, who took an active part in the campaign, and Representative Murray Hulbert, who managed the campaign of Charles L. Craig, the Controller-elect. Mr. Burr was formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and testified against the present city administration before the Thompson Committee. Other persons mentioned for this office were Senator Robert F. Wagner and Senator James A. Foley, both of whom stand high in the Tammany councils. They are ineligible under the Constitution unless they first resign their Senatorships.

Tax Board Likely to Go.

It is generally understood that there is to be a clean sweep in the Board of Tax Commissioners and Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, is mentioned to succeed Lawson Purdy. The board is bi-partisan and it is expected that Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, who fought the renomination of Mayor Mitchel and stood behind the candidacy of William M. Bennett, will be selected as one of the Republican members. Mr. McGuire has been an open critic of the present administration's policies of assessments and budget making. Edward P. Doyle of Richmond Borough is being considered as a representative in the tax board from that borough.

As Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to succeed William Williams the only name mentioned yesterday was that of John F. Galvin, also a close friend of Mr. Murphy, who is now a member of the Board of Water Supply which is soon to go out of existence. Mr. Galvin was a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Gaynor ticket in 1910, and after his defeat was appointed to his present office.

Tammany leaders also feast longing eyes at the office of Commissioner of

Charities, now occupied by John A. Kingsbury, who brought about the investigation of charitable institutions and figured in the charge of tapping of telephone wires. Nathan Straus was mentioned yesterday as being the most likely person to succed Mr. Kingsbury. Mr. Straus supported Judge Hylan, and he has clashed with Mayor Mitchel over his philanthropic work in the public parks for the distribution of pasteurized milk.

For Park Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond, Henry Smith, who formerly occupied that pos. and who also assisted Judge Hylan in his campaign, was mentioned. Ex-Senator Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx was discussed yesterday as a candidate for his former job as head of the Board of Assessors. Joseph F. Schwab, former State Tax Commissioner, who was one of the workers at Judge Hylan's headquarters, was said to be in line for one of the seven Tax Commissionerships. Frank J. Prial, head of the Civil Service Employes' Association, who was also active against Mayor Mitchel, is expected to be appointed a Deputy Civil Service Commissioner.

John H. McCooey, leader of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Judge Hylan by the Business Men's League, is expected to take entire charge of the Brooklyn patronage. Mayor-elect Hylan and Mr. McCooey have been close friends for years, and as Mr. McCooey is anxious to fortify his place as leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, it is expected that Judge Hylan will consult him regarding all Brooklyn appointments. The Democratic leaders of Queens and Richmond, which made such a good showing for Judge Hylan on Tuesday, are also looking for rich pickings.

Hundreds of Jobs to Fill.

Mayor-elect Hylan will have several hundred jobs to fill by Jan. 1, and from now until then it is expected that his entire time will be taken up in apportioning the patronage to the various boroughs. The patronage ranges from Commissionerships paying from $10,000 to $5,000 a year down to clerkships at $1,000. Most of the city jobs are protected by the civil service law, but the list of exempt places includes hundreds in all parts of the city. In the Mayor's office among the appointments are a secretary at $7,500, assistant secretary at $5,000, executive secretary at $4,800, assistant secretary at $3,000, and executive stenographer at $2,100. There is also a Commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures at $5,000.

The salary of the Commissioner of Accounts is $7,500, and there are two deputies at the same salary. In the same office an efficiency engineer receives $5,000, while ten examining accountants receive from $3,000 to $4,000. There are also two stenographers to the Commissioner at $1,800 and one at $1,200, a special examiner at $2,500, an executive engineer at $2,700, seven examining accountants and two examining inspectors.

In the Board of Aldermen there is an assistant to the President at $4,500 a year, an examiner at $3,000, a secretary to the President at $3,000, a legislative secretary at $3,000, and three other places. The Secretary of the Armory Board received $4,000 and the assistant secretary of the Art Commission receives $3,600. In the Board of Assessors there are three Assessors at $5,000 each, while in Bellevue and Allied Hopitals there are a secretary to the President at $2,820, nine chaplains, a general superintendent of training school, a superintendent of nurses and an assistant superintendent of nurses.

One of the best plums is the office of City Chamberlain at $12,000 a year, now held by Milo R. Maltbie. A Deputy Chamberlain receives $5,000. In the City Clerk's office there are a First Deputy at $5,000, an assistant clerk for Brooklyn at $3,000, and a deputy clerk for Queens at $1,800. The Supervisor of the Board of City Record receives $5,000, while a Deputy Superintendent receives $3,000, an editor $2,700, and a stationer $2,500.

The Commissioner of the Department of Correction, now B. G. Lewis, receives $7,500, and there are a secretary and private secretary. In the Dock Department there is a Commissionership at $7,500, now held by R. A. C. Smith. Besides, there are a first and second deputy, a secretary to the Commissioner, and a Chief Engineer.

In the Board of Elections there are a chief clerk at $3,000, a deputy chief clerk, secretary to the Commissioner, and a chief clerk and deputy clerk for Brooklyn and Queens. In the Board of Estimate there are a secretary at $7,500, a chief clerk, and a clerk. The Finance Department has four deputies at $7,500 each, and a large number of examiners, auditors, cashiers, &c. The Fire Department and Health Department also have many good jobs not under civil service rules.

The Law Department contains many fine pickings. Besides the Corporation Counsel at $15,000 a year, the post now held by Lamar Hardy, there are thirty-six assistants besides several secretaryships. Other departments which have many available jobs are the Department of Licenses, the Municipal Service Commission, Department of Parks, Department of Plant and Structures, Police Department, Department of Public Charities, Department of Public Markets, recently established, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Department of Street Cleaning, Tenement House Department, Board of Water Supply and Water Department.

Lewis's Majority Now 124,653.

The majority of Merten E. Lewis, Republican, over Devoe P. Hodson, Democrat, in the contest for Attorney General of the State, was 124,653, with 247 districts missing. The vote was: Lewis, 658,325; Hodson, 531,672.

SOLDIERS MAY CHANGE PHILADELPHIA RESULT

Vare Pluralities From 2,747 to 9,640 — Penrose Announces Contest, Charging Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Under the handicap of a low registration as compared with that of the last two years, the Town Meeting Party was defeated in the city in Tuesday's election by the Smith-Vare combination by an approximate plurality of 3,000 votes, a figure which looks exceedingly slight beside the normal Republican majority of from 30,000 to 100,000. This plurality may be wiped out when the full returns of the soldiers' and sailors' vote are received.

Senator Penrose and Town Meeting Party leaders charged tonight that the election in the city had been "stolen"; that legal ballots had been thrown out, and they said that the result would be contested in the courts. No word came from the Vare-Smith camp, but its leaders were preparing for the legal battle to come.

E. L. D. Roach, Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, an independent body of citizens, said he had received more than 200 complaints and that more than fifty warrants would be sworn out.

Senator Penrose said that if the ballot boxes were opened it would be found that the Town Meeting Party ticket was elected by 20,000 plurality.

"By all means," he said, "a searching investigation should be instituted and legal proceedings taken to expose and correct the fraudulent returns. An especially careful scrutiny should be given the returns of the soldiers' votes taken by Vare men."

W. Freeland Kendrick, Smith-Vare nominee for re-election as Receiver of Taxes, carried the city, according to the police returns, by a plurality of 9,640. Therefore the feature of the count of surviving the Town Meeting vote among the soldiers. But it would not be surprising if the official returns and the soldier vote showed that James B. Sheehan and Frederick J. Shoyer, Smith-Vare candidates for Register of Wills and City Treasurer, respectively, had been defeated and that Walter George Smith and William R. Nicholson, Town Meeting Party nominees, had been elected.

Sheehan's plurality in the city was only 2,670, and Shoyer's plurality was 2,747.

The eight sitting Judges in the Orphan's Court and in the Court of Common Pleas who were candidates for re-election, were successful. The question as to which party, Republican or Town Meeting, will win four instead of three magistrates will not be determined until it is officially announced which party was the majority party.

The Vare faction's control of city councils was cut to a bare majority, according to unofficial figures, and the independents probably will hold the balance of power and be in a position to defeat financial bills proposed by the Vare wing.

HYLAN'S VICTORY IS A TAMMANY RECORD

Won Over Mitchel by 147,975, Which Is 23,713 More Than Mayor's Last Plurality.

PRENDERGAST DESERTED

And Adamson by Republicans on Whose Ticket They Ran—Hillquit's Candidacy Elected Seven Aldermen.

Complete returns show the result of Tuesday's election in this city to be the greatest Tammany victory on record. Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's successful candidate, received a total vote of 297,288 and a plurality over Mayor Mitchel of 147,975. Both the vote and the plurality are likely to be swelled when the 65,000 absentee soldiers' and sailors' votes are canvassed in December.

The pluralities of Charles L. Craig, Controller-elect, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, who was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, while not as large as that received by Judge Hylan, were regarded as even more startling in view of the fact that their opponents, Controller William A. Prendergast and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, had the support of the Republican organizations in the five boroughs. Mr. Craig's plurality over Controller Prendergast was 109,104, and that of Sheriff Smith over Fire Commissioner Adamson 93,235. That the Fusion candidates for the city offices below Mayor were the victims of wholesale Republican desertion is the only possible explanation, for in the Assembly elections, which are the real index of party strength, the Republicans virtually held their own in the city.

Biggest of Mayoralty Pluralities.

The plurality of Judge Hylan is the biggest ever received by a candidate for Mayor in this city. The next biggest was the plurality of 124,262, which Mayor Mitchel received four years ago.

Of the sixty-two Assembly Districts in the city, Judge Hylan carried 51; Mayor Mitchel carried 8. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, received a plurality of the votes in three Assembly Districts.

The districts carried by Mayor Mitchel were the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third in the Manhattan, and the Twenty-first Assembly District in Brooklyn. The Manhattan districts carried by the Mayor embrace the territory west of Central Park from Fifty-ninth Street north, including the Riverside Drive and West End Avenue apartment section, Washington Heights, the district in the central part of Manhattan, and the territory immediately east of Central Park, which under the old apportionment lay within the "silk stocking," Twenty-ninth. The Brooklyn district is in the Flatbush section and within the political bailiwick of F. J. H. Kracke, Mayor Mitchel's Commissioner of Plant and Structure.

The three Assembly districts carried by Morris Hillquit include some newly settled sections of the Bronx where the Jewish element is dominant.

Seven Socialist Aldermen Chosen.

An outstanding feature of Tuesday's election was the big gain in the Socialist vote caused by the addition of the ultra-pacifists. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, received a total of 142,178, running only 7,123 behind Mayor Mitchel in the Mayoralty race. Charles Edward Russell, who ran for Mayor on the Socialist ticket in 1913, received 32,-067 votes. Edward F. Cassidy, who was the Socialist standard bearer in the municipal campaign of 1909, polled only 11,168. But the really substantial part of the Socialist victory was the election of ten Assemblymen and seven Aldermen in the city.

Though the Republicans virtually held their own in the Assembly elections, losing only four seats in a year when the city was swept by the Democrats, there were rumblings of a coming storm in Republican circles. It was predicted that the differences engendered through the Mitchel-Bennett fight in the Republican primaries and the repudiation of the Republican nominee by a majority of the most influential leaders were certain to be warmly discussed at the meeting of the Republican County Committee a week from tomorrow.

Judge John F. Hylan spent yesterday afternoon meeting friends and receiving congratulations at his headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. To reporters he said that he would keep his present position on the bench until the end of the year. Judge Hylan added that he had some court work to do which would prevent him from going out of town for a rest just now.

Murphy Quit? Not He.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, smiling and jovial, spent a couple of hours at his desk in Tammany Hall. He was asked whether, now that Tammany and his leadership had received vindication through a sweeping victory, he would relinquish his place at the head of the organization, as rumored.

"Not a chance of it," said the Tammany chieftain.

"Have you seen Judge Hylan?"

"No," said Mr. Murphy. "I do not know that there is any occasion for seeing him."

"Will you be at City Hall to see Judge Hylan inaugurated on Jan. 1?"

"Oh, well, that's six weeks off yet. I may be and I may not."

CITY VOTE IN DETAIL.

Complete figures on the city vote, exclusive of the soldier vote, not yet counted, show these results:

MAYOR.

Recapitulation.

Borough.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
Manhattan	12,161	107,514	40,704	63,578
The Bronx	5,348	39,215	29,710	18,781
Brooklyn	28,294	10,139	48,191	50,904
Queens	5,919	33,908	13,118	13,220
Richmond	1,056	8,506	1,455	2,824
Total	53,678	297,282	142,178	149,307

Hylan's plurality, 147,975.

Manhattan.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	453	6,869	2,150	1,204
2	312	4,113	2,948	1,703
3	603	8,700	1,031	2,471
4	85	2,592	3,797	825
5	98	5,551	1,138	1,676
6	366	2,183	3,787	834
7	645	3,855	709	4,929
8	292	2,715	4,347	994
9	618	4,912	1,977	5,878
10	562	4,050	853	5,327
11	503	4,293	1,787	4,961
12	396	8,879	1,822	1,821
13	559	4,157	1,223	1,749
14	507	6,921	2,337	1,678
15	419	3,583	1,677	4,990
16	474	6,981	3,881	1,551
17	907	4,207	4,809	1,705
18	317	4,197	2,647	1,490
19	1,074	3,545	1,886	2,971
20	394	4,894	1,331	1,270
21	699	3,008	1,410	2,490
22	509	4,401	1,302	4,007
23	891	4,600	1,716	5,854
Total	12,161	107,514	49,704	63,578

Hylan's plurality, 43,806.

Bronx.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	883	6,902	3,822	2,016
2	908	7,094	3,567	3,222
3	499	3,902	4,567	1,566
4	883	8,016	4,967	1,519
5	402	3,908	5,681	2,120
6	860	5,218	1,701	1,967
7	583	4,862	3,580	2,016
8	912	6,122	1,506	4,305
Total	5,318	39,215	29,710	18,781

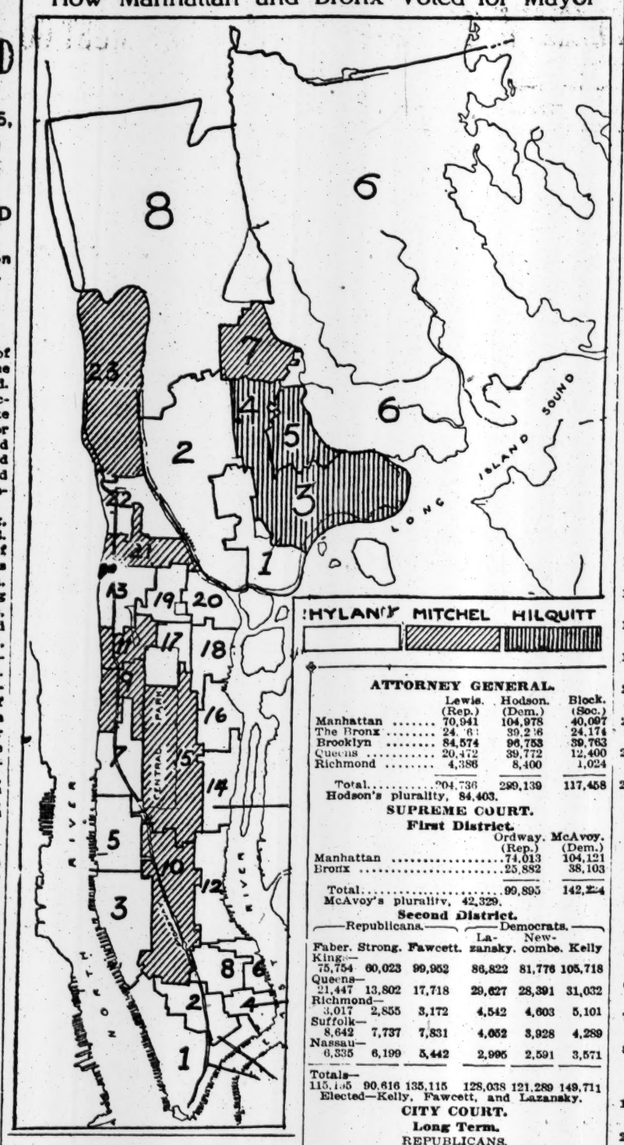
Hylan's plurality, 9,505.

Queens.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	791	6,335	2,024	1,808
2	930	6,027	3,028	880
3	707	5,778	2,088	2,133
4	920	4,503	1,100	3,720
5	1,227	5,401	1,419	2,886
6	1,591	5,867	3,461	1,793
Total	5,919	33,908	13,118	13,220

Hylan's plurality, 20,688.

How Manhattan and Bronx Voted for Mayor



MAYOR. (Continued.)

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	1,109	4,953	615	2,407
2	1,114	3,292	1,562	2,154
3	1,431	5,161	563	767
4	1,354	5,130	2,137	1,372
5	1,738	5,433	1,272	2,883
6	1,019	3,265	4,050	1,328
7	1,137	5,425	951	1,556
8	1,058	5,453	545	907
9	1,417	4,912	1,609	2,899
10	1,3 3	4,952	1,030	3,312
11	1,190	5,544	812	4,386
12	1,631	5,796	1,293	3,399
13	784	3,324	2,207	625
14	512	3,098	3,142	528
15	967	5,579	1,066	1,058
16	1,085	4,330	2,005	2,609
17	1,311	4,090	1,152	3,224
18	976	4,130	3,224	3,372
19	883	3,262	3,067	638
20	2,293	8,921	3,574	2,153
21	1,358	4,559	1,448	3,008
22	2,251	5,856	4,861	2,196
23	888	2,218	3,992	883
Total	28,294	108,139	48,191	50,901

Hylan's plurality, 57,235.

Richmond.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	842	4,619	720	1,623
2	1,114	3,857	735	1,201
Total	1,956	8,506	1,455	2,824

Hylan's plurality, 5,682.

CONTROLLER.

	Prendergast. Rep.	Craig. Dem.	Sievernman. Soc.
Manhattan	73,392	109,658	41,606
The Bronx	23,380	41,170	25,344
Brooklyn	76,922	108,026	41,806
Queens	17,680	35,015	10,945
Richmond	4,074	8,681	725
Total	193,448	302,552	120,426

Craig's plurality, 109,104.

PRESIDENT OF ALDERMEN.

	Adamson. Rep.	Smith. Dem.	Cassidy. Soc.
Manhattan	75,081	108,325	40,769
The Bronx	25,046	39,850	24,948
Brooklyn	78,482	105,122	42,419
Queens	18,182	33,121	11,042
Richmond	4,446	8,054	230
Total	201,237	294,472	119,408

Smith's plurality, 93,235.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

Manhattan.

A. D.	Marks. Rep.	Dowling. Dem.	Cannon. Soc.
1	1,982	8,824	1,664
2	1,955	3,685	2,308
3	2,487	9,131	677
4	1,101	2,405	3,226
5	2,272	8,598	759
6	1,962	7,872	3,062
7	5,296	3,957	441
8	2,047	2,366	3,527
9	6,342	3,812	550
10	5,332	4,300	647
11	5,633	4,046	803
12	2,406	8,545	1,326
13	4,023	4,040	804
14	2,448	6,175	2,202
15	5,798	3,317	1,111
16	2,875	6,850	3,149
17	3,945	1,744	3,346
18	2,138	3,946	1,962
19	4,643	5,088	1,083
20	1,720	3,572	983
21	4,516	2,698	676
22	4,897	4,064	772
23	6,898	4,666	950
Total	82,256	103,691	36,028

Dowling's plurality, 21,435.

Bronx.

A. D.	Whittle. Rep.	Bruckner. Dem.	Schluefer. Soc.
1	3,209	7,567	2,555
2	4,820	7,071	2,519
3	2,579	3,737	3,579
4	3,381	3,317	3,812
5	3,227	3,771	4,205
6	3,541	5,062	944
7	3,220	4,451	2,650
8	6,476	5,521	826
Total	29,553	40,437	21,190

Bruckner's plurality, 10,884.

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Pounds. Rep.	Riegelmann. Dem.	O'Loughlin. Comp.	Fraser. Soc.
1	3,192	4,355	600	404
2	3,223	3,152	508	2,832
3	1,443	4,100	576	384
4	2,377	4,771	712	1,532
5	4,325	4,820	824	930
6	2,564	2,879	566	4,342
7	2,615	4,453	869	687
8	1,796	4,697	653	377
9	3,898	4,131	1,076	1,162
10	4,385	4,229	819	526
11	5,508	5,066	874	356
12	4,781	4,365	1,282	870
13	1,449	3,054	310	1,861
14	1,100	2,722	203	2,775
15	2,013	4,737	535	811
16	3,752	4,162	574	1,372
17	4,902	3,499	722	900
18	4,238	3,753	695	3,529
19	1,390	2,804	552	2,631
20	4,248	7,273	1,277	3,019
21	7,281	5,000	667	1,030
22	5,003	5,006	703	994
23	1,514	1,792	493	3,649
Total	77,489	94,204	16,184	40,123

Riegelmann's plurality, 16,715.

Queens.

A. D.	Higbie. Rep.	Connolly. Dem.	Burkle. Soc.	Mager. Ind.
1	1,945	5,967	1,182	1,574
2	1,029	4,561	1,788	3,288
3	1,740	7,050	994	829
4	3,900	4,788	583	1,040
5	3,363	4,754	803	1,725
6	2,437	4,484	2,628	2,771
Total	14,324	31,504	7,928	11,224

Connolly's plurality, 17,180.

Richmond.

	Gannon. Rep.	Van Name. Dem.	Schmitt. Soc.
1	2,851	4,530	.....
2	1,962	4,499	.....
Total	4,793	9,029	.....

Van Name's plurality, 4,236.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

	Lewis. (Rep.)	Hodson. (Dem.)	Block. (Soc.)
Manhattan	70,941	104,978	40,097
The Bronx	24,683	39,236	24,174
Brooklyn	84,574	96,753	39,763
Queens	20,472	39,772	12,400
Richmond	4,386	8,400	1,024
Total	204,736	289,139	117,458

Hodson's plurality, 84,403.

SUPREME COURT.

First District.

	Ordway. (Rep.)	McAvoy. (Dem.)
Manhattan	74,013	104,121
Bronx	25,882	38,103
Total	99,895	142,224

McAvoy's plurality, 42,329.

Second District.

	Republicans. Faber.	Strong.	Fawcett.	Democrats. Lazansky.	Newcombe.	Kelly
King—	75,754	60,023	99,952	86,822	81,776	105,718
Queens—	21,447	13,802	17,718	29,627	28,391	31,032
Richmond—	3,017	2,855	3,172	4,542	4,603	5,101
Suffolk—	8,649	7,737	7,831	4,052	3,928	4,289
Nassau—	6,335	6,199	5,442	2,995	2,591	3,571
Totals—	115,145	90,616	135,115	128,038	121,289	149,711

Elected—Kelly, Fawcett, and Lazansky.

CITY COURT.

Long Term.

REPUBLICANS.

	Brown.	Strasbourger.	M'th'w-son.	Stotesbury.	Wallstein.
Manhat'n	73,250	76,891	71,518	70,904	73,327
Bronx	25,736	26,101	30,693	24,807	26,556
Total	98,986	102,492	102,211	95,801	101,883

DEMOCRATS.

	O'Dwyer.	Schmuck.	Meyer.	Hite.	Walsh.
Manh't'n	103,973	100,202	99,508	97,223	100,513
Bronx	37,908	36,703	35,024	34,727	37,643
Total	140,881	136,905	134,832	131,950	138,156

Elected—O'Dwyer, Schmuck, Meyer, Finelite, and Walsh, all Democrats.

Short Term.

	Truesdale. (R.)	Valente. (D.)
Manhattan	23,090	101,445
Bronx	26,106	37,846
Total	101,165	139,291
Valente's majority, 38,126.		

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Manhattan.

Dist.	
2—Hartman, (R.)	6,378; Goodman, (D.) 8,012; Fanken, (Soc.) 13,849. Fanken's plurality, 5,387.
4—(Two vacancies.)	Henkel, (R.) 3,686; Boyle, (R.) 3,690; Kirk, (D.) 10,854; Blake, (D.) 11,092. Blake over Henkel, 7,396; Kirk over Boyle, 7,774.
5—(Two vacancies.)	Young, (R.) 13,506; Spiegelberg, (R.) 12,570; Lynch, (D.) 8,537; Thiery, (D.) 4,402. Young over Lynch, 4,969; Spiegelberg over Thiery, 4,930.
6—Hoffman, (R.)	3,090; Marks, (D.) 6,161. Marks's majority, 3,071.
7—(Three vacancies.)	Charles, (R.) 27,993; Crane, (R.) 24,052; Brekstone, (R.) 21,650; Weil, (D.) 23,146; Sinnott, (D.) 22,860; Friedlander, (D.) 24,679. Davies over Friedlander, 4,314; Crane over Weil, 906; Brekstone over Sinnott, 790.
8—Schiff, (R.)	2,703; Prince, (D.) 4,489; Hedman, (Soc.) 2,572; Slevin, (Ind.) 2,755. Schiff's plurality, 38.
9—(Three vacancies.)	Wilson, (R.) 7,232; Genung, (R.) 6,828; Coleman, (R.) 7,439; Carroll, (D.) 3,923; Gallatin, (D.) 3,426; Egan, (D.) 3,677. Coleman over Carroll, 3,516; Wilson over Egan, 3,655; Genung over Gallatin, 3,402.

Bronx.

Dist.	
1, (two vacancies) —	Tobias, (R.) 8,510; Boyle, (R.) 8,700; Robitzek, (D.) 11,674; Shell, (D.) 13,538; Vidoma, (Soc.) 8,000; Loeb, (Soc.) 8,524. Shell over Vidoma, 4,658; Robitzek over Boyle, 2,974.
2—Price, (R.)	16,914; Scanlon, (D.) 27,924; Robins, (Soc.,) 12,894. Scanlon's plurality, 11,010.

Brooklyn.

Dist.	
1—Dunne, (R., D.)	2,009; Cothren, (Soc.,) 1,376. Dunne's majority, 633.
2—Freifeld, (R.)	9,757; Valentine, (D.,) 8,794; Kleine, (Soc.,) 4,676. Freifeld's plurality, 963.
3—Widder, (R.)	7,591; Bogenshutz, (D.,) 15,025; Satra, (Soc.,) 8,668. Bogenshutz's plurality, 6,387.
6—Doughty, (R.)	17,736; Fuller, (D.,) 16,480; Reichentha' (Soc.) 2,568. Doughty's plurality, 1,256.
7—Clore, (R.,)	11,042; Richards, (D.,) 20,019; Lurie, (Soc.,) 12,378. Richards's plurality, 7641.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

District Attorney.

	Ransom. (Rep.)	Swann. (Dem.)	Corrigan. (Ind.)
A. D.			
1	1,511	6,984	285
2	1,078	4,173	318
3	2,665	8,434	642
4	549	3,078	81
5	2,161	7,974	913
6	1,461	2,367	96
7	4,022	3,879	576
8	1,410	2,953	259
9	5,754	3,894	531
10	5,475	3,935	577
11	4,976	4,217	578
12	2,105	8,338	600
13	3,622	4,008	528
14	1,908	6,008	985
15	4,919	3,616	577
16	1,882	6,962	554
17	2,335	3,031	315
18	1,773	4,080	452
19	3,958	3,359	415
20	1,596	3,519	456
21	4,086	2,854	892
22	4,212	4,445	547
23	6,084	4,782	852
Total	71,075	106,920	11,559

Swann's popularity, 35,845.

Sheriff.

Lyons, (Rep.,) 88,936; Knott, (Dem.,) 97,028. Knott's majority, 8,092.

County Clerk.

Morgan, (Rep.,) 77,698; Schneider, (Dem.,) 106,062. Schneider's majority, 28,364.

Register.

Hooper, (Rep.,) 79,560; Donegan, (Dem.,) 102,809. Donegan's majority, 23,249.

BRONX COUNTY.

District Attorney.

Press, (Rep.,) 24,044; Martin, (Dem.,) 43,009. Martin's majority, 18,965.

County Clerk.

McMahon, (Rep.,) 26,032; Callahan, (Dem.,) 39,719. Callahan's majority, 13,687.

Sheriff.

McGuire, (Rep.,) 32,895; Donnelly, (Dem.,) 35,499. Donnelly's majority, 2,604.

Register.

Hahn, (Rep.,) 22,735; Polak, (Dem.,) 42,440. Polak's majority, 19,658.

KINGS COUNTY.

Sheriff.

Swasey, (Rep.) 75,282; Grifin, (Dem.,) 110,686. Grifin's majority, 35,404.

Register.

Rafferty, (Rep.,) 81,292; Webster, (Dem.,) 101,986. Webster's majority, 20,694.

QUEENS COUNTY.

District Attorney.

O'Leary, (Rep.,) 28,741; Daly, (Dem.,) 25,361. O'Leary's majority, 3,380.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Clerk.

Braniff, (Rep.,) 3,312; Bostwick, (Dem.,) 9,851. Bostwick's majority, 6,539.

SENATE.

Dist.	
17—McCall, (R.,)	10,998; Axtell, (D.,) 7,551; Sloan, (Soc.,) 1,440. McCall's plurality, 3,447.
2—Baum, (R.,)	18,007; Farrenkopf, (D.,) 32,928; Briehl, (Soc.,) 1,222. Farenkopf's plurality, 14,921.

ASSEMBLY.

Manhattan.

Dist.	
1—Barry, (R.,)	1,582; Hamill, (D.,) 6,527; De Witt, (Soc.,) 1,974. Hamill's plurality, 4,553.
2—Ellmann, (R.,)	1,273; Barra, (D.,) 4,181; Axelrad, (Soc.,) 2,731. Barra's plurality, 1,400.
3—Feldhaus, (R.,)	2,409; McElligott, (D.,) 5,812; Doe Jer, (Soc.,) 700. McElligott's plurality, 3,403.
4—Greenberg, (R.,)	251; Dickstein, (D.,) 2,697; Garlin, (Soc.,) 3,836. Karlin's plurality, 1,139.
5—Kubli, (R.,)	2,102; Donohue, (D.,) 9,547; O'Reilly, (Soc.,) 505. Donohue's plurality, 6,445.
6—Perlman, (R.,)	1,664; Beier, (D.,) 1,624; Rosenberg, (Soc.,) 3,885. Rosenberg's plurality, 2,021.
7—Ellenbogen, (R.,)	5,108; Donnelly, (D.,) 3,936; Karp, (Soc.,) 477. Ellenbogen's plurality, 1,122.
8—Greenberg, (R.,)	1,196; Kahan, (D.,) 2,555; Waldman, (Soc.,) 4,091. Waldman's plurality, 1,536.
9—Bourke, (R.,)	5,761; Kaveny, (D.,) 3,964; Vogel, (Soc.,) 695. Bourke's plurality, 1,797.
10—Tuckerman, (R.,)	5,561; Grier, (D.,) 4,277; Eastman, (Soc.,) 715. Tuckerman's plurality, 1,284.
11—Amos, (R.,)	4,832; Shalleck, (D.,) 4,546; Marsh, (Soc.,) 956. Amos's plurality, 286.
12—Witte, (R.,)	2,133; McCue, (D.,) 8,664; Rickar, (Soc.,) 1,432. McCue's plurality, 6,531.
13—Brewster, (R.,)	3,876; Havican, (D.,) 4,014; Gundlach, (Soc.,) 947. Havican's plurality, 138.
14—Mallee, (R.,)	2,117; Goldberg, (D.,) 6,270; Volk, (Soc.,) 2,337. Goldberg's plurality, 3,942.
15—Meyer, (R.,)	5,204; Natter, (D.,) 3,639; Lichtschein, (Soc.,) 1,301. Meyer's plurality, 1,565.
16—Vogel, (R.,)	1,763; Bloch, (D.,) 7,205; Phillips, (Soc.,) 3,232. Bloch's plurality, 3,973.
17—Budner, (R.,)	1,717; Levy, (D.,) 2,834; Claessens, (Soc.,) 4,430. Claessens's plurality, 1,596.
18—Cohen, (R.,)	1,623; Kiernan, (D.,) 4,063; Kaplan, (Soc.,) 2,405. Kiernan's plurality, 1,658.
19—Johnson, (R.,)	3,883; Molony, (D.,) 3,540; Dutton, (Soc.,) 1,297. Johnson's plurality, 323.
20—McWhorter, (R.,)	1,869; Winter, (D.,) 3,374; Gaa, (Soc.,) 1,069. Winter's plurality, 1,505.
21—Mitchell, (R.,)	4,070; Horowitz, (D.,) 2,854; Mahon, (Soc.,) 808. Mitchell's plurality, 1,216.
22—Tannenbaum, (R.,)	3,867; E. Smith, (D.,) 4,581; H. Smith, (Soc.,) 938. E. Smith's plurality, 714.
23—Bates, (R.,)	5,963; Burston, (D.,) 5,178; Feuerstein, (Soc.,) 1,206. Bate's plurality, 785.

Bronx.

1—Miley, (R.,)	2,802; Miller, (D.,) 6,757; Lundheim, (Soc.,) 3,203. Miller's plurality, 3,554.
2—Danaher, (R.)	3,810; Flynn, (D.,) 7,419; Warshafsky, (Soc.,) 2,831. Flynn's plurality, 3,609.
3—Wachtel, (R.,)	2,068; Mullen, (D.,) 2,857; Git

NEW SUFFRAGIST APPEAL TO WILSON

President Will Receive Delegation Friday and Hear Plea for Federal Amendment.

PLAN A BIG DEMONSTRATION

Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw, and Other Leaders from Ohio and Indiana Going to White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Wilson will receive a delegation of suffragists at the White House at 4:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon and will listen to their request that he recommend the adoption of the Federal amendment on suffrage in his message to the next session of Congress. The delegation will be headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw have taken the lead in making the fight for an amendment to the Constitution. Among those who will visit the White House with them are Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. James Leeds Laidlaw of New York.

Delegations from Ohio and Indiana will join the New Yorkers here on Friday. The Ohio women will be under the leadership of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who had led the fight in that State for years. Mrs. Richard E. Edwards will come as the leader of the Indiana women. They will all urge that women throughout the country should be allowed to vote before another national election.

The suffragists here are planning to make the visit to the White House the occasion for a demonstration. There will be an automobile parade and all women are being urged to turn out. There will be a public meeting in the evening at suffrage headquarters in Rhode Island Avenue, where addresses will be delivered by members of the visiting delegation.

With New York won, the number of equal suffrage States is twelve, and eight other States have partial suffrage. The equal suffrage States are Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California, Arizona, Wyoming, Kansas and New York. In 1913 the Illinois Legislature granted Presidential and municipal suffrage to women, and last Winter the Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Nebraska took similar action, while Arkansas granted woman suffrage in the State and Presidential primaries.

BESHLIN FOR CONGRESS.

Democrat and Prohibitionist Wins in Oil City, Penn., District.

OIL CITY, Penn., Nov. 7.—Unofficial totals for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District show a plurality for L. H. Beshlin, Democrat and Prohibitionist of Warren of 2,239. Beshlin had a total vote of 11,364, and U. G. Lyons, Republican, also of Warren, polled 9,125 votes.

Beshlin carried every county except Warren.

WOMEN PLEDGE VOTES TO NATION

Continued from Page 1.

the country would be enfranchised. "That year," she said, "will be the hundredth anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birth, and I hope we shall celebrate it by completing the triumph of democracy.

Pledge to Country.

"Mrs. Catt has said that we have consecrated ourselves to the service of the country. From the moment last February, when after the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany the National American Woman's Suffrage Association was the first woman's organization called together to organize for service, we have done a magnificent work for the country. I am here to ask my fellow citizens of the State of New York to pledge in the presence of Almighty God our citizenship to our country; not with that pseudo patriotism of too many who cry, 'My country right or wrong,' but with the patriotism that springs from conviction and says: 'My country if right; but if wrong by every power of my being I shall seek to make her right.'

"As citizens of this great Commonwealth and of this great, splendid nation we say this to our President, who has kept faithfully his pledge made at Atlantic City last year to fight beside us. He has responded every time the association has asked him to do anything for it, and I believe he has been ready to stand with us ever since last Summer on the Federal amendment if Congress is ready to stand with him.

"Our country needs our support. Our men are going forth to fight our country's battles, to fight for the democracy of the world. There is a service which we can all render. The war is not for men only. The country calls on all citizens. The army in the field will hate us unless we stand loyally at hand to do our duty by them. After the war we shall need to conserve the moral and spiritual forces of the nation, to turn the people toward their highest ideals of patriotism. Together let us serve our country, our homes, and our God."

When Mrs. Catt opened the meeting, after the first burst of cheers that greeted her salutation, she began: "Mayors may come and Mayors may go. A hundred years from now the deeds of the present-day Mayors will have been forgotten. But the children of the centuries to come will learn that on Nov. 6, 1917, a great step in human freedom was accomplished in the State of New York. I want to give our heartfelt thanks to the men who voted for suffrage; and to those who voted No I want to say that we won fairly and squarely. Be good sports now and accept us into the fraternity of democracy on equal rights."

"Not the suffragists, but the women of the State have done it," said Mrs. Raymond Brown. "It is due not only to you, but to the women of the Red Cross, the National League for Women's Service, the Navy League, and all the organizations working for the Government at this time." She quoted the declaration of an anti-suffrage leader, made a few days ago, that the million-name petition must be fraudulent because if a million women wanted anything they would get it.

"With New York won," said Mrs. Brown when the laughter at this had subsided, "the Federal amendment is as good as won. I present to you, Madame President, this organization to work for the Federal amendment. We shall not disband it till we have won the suffrage not only for the women of the East but for those of the nation."

"We want the women of the United States to be able to say, 'Our country, our whole country,'" said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and called for national suffrage that the women of the whole country might be able to stand beside their men in future, carrying the torch of democracy forward.

Mrs. Catt thereupon pointed out that New York women were not yet equal to the male citizens, for if they moved to most other States they would lose their votes. "There is no reason," she said, "why the women should not vote from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the next Presidential election."

Then there was a burst of cheers as James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, was introduced as "the head of those men who have given their lives, their efforts, and their fortunes to this cause."

"Mrs. Brown is right," he said; "the women did it. But not by any heroic action, but by hard, steady, grinding and good organization. We men, too, have learned something, we who were auxiliaries to the great woman's suffrage party. We have learned to be auxiliaries."

Then Mrs. Catt introduced Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the State party, as "a little wonder."

Mrs. Whitehouse told of the individual disappointments of the election, how she had heard from one friend and another, apologetic telegrams or telephone messages, that they had failed to carry their particular districts or cities, and how her sympathy for their grief at losing their own particular fight in the midst of the general victory had taken the edge off her own elation. "I began to feel," she said, "that I couldn't have been satisfied so long as even one man voted against us.

"People say to me, 'Well, now, I suppose you're going to take a rest.' But we shall never rest till every woman in the whole United States is enfranchised." A voice from the crowd called: "Pennsylvania thanks you." "We're going to save Pennsylvania the trouble of another State campaign," said Mrs. Whitehouse, "and we're going to save Massachusetts,"—there was a burst of cheering from the crowd—"New Jersey"—more cheers, and a voice cried from the back of the hall, "Save Ohio, too, while you're about it."

"We are working not only for suffrage for women," she finished, "but for a great big democracy, and I believe it is coming closer and closer."

Mrs. Catt then told of a town in Ohio which had redeemed the State from complete failure by inserting municipal woman's suffrage in its charter by a vote of two to one, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, treasurer of the State organization, said that working in the financial department was one of the best ways to test the strength of one's convictions.

There was another burst of cheering for Judge William H. Wadhams, who quoted the words spoken by Abraham Lincoln from the same platform, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"The keystone in the arch of oppression was torn down," he said, "when New York was won, and the whole arch is going to tumble in. I congratulate the women of New York on their great campaign and victory, but, still more, I congratulate the men of New York. All hail that great woman, standing out as a great figure against the background of all history, all hail Anna Howard Shaw. The spirit of Lincoln, who won the last great fight for justice before our own day, lives again in Anna Howard Shaw as she sees the women and men of New York rejoicing in victory."

Judge Charles L. Guy called the gathering a "feast of femininity," and said that he felt like a true American citizen at last. "This means inevitably in our future," he said, "a nation united as never before."

"Big Boss" Gets the Money.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the city party, was introduced as the Big Boss. There was an antiphony of inquiries as to what was the matter with Miss Hay, and assurance that she was all right, with a similar judgment on the men of New York. Miss Hay supervised the taking up of a collection to cover the expenses of the meeting, a collection "worthy of the night." To be sure that everybody had been reached she turned and asked William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, if the collection had been taken up on the platform. "Oh, yes," he said. "They got everything we had."

Congressman G. B. Francis predicted that the Federal amendment would pass Congress at the next session. "If you can move New York," he said, "you can move the universe. I can name off twenty-five Congressmen I know myself who are scared to death."

Then he spoke of the "innocent women confined in cells," and said that if the President didn't act quickly to bring about their release Congress would beat him to it. There was cheering at this, but leaders said later that they thought this might not have been fully understood in the audience, as the pickets of the woman's party have been repudiated by the Woman Suffrage Party.

Congressman Walter M. Chandler was introduced by Mrs. Whitehouse as "an old friend dating from the time when we didn't have so many friends as we have now." "A democracy can't exist half male and half female," he said. "I appreciate the honor of addressing this meeting more than any other I have ever addressed. As to Congress, Mr. Francis is a new Congressman, but he ought to know that Congress won't do anything till the President tells it to."

Congressman Charles B. Smith of Buffalo pointed out that the twelve States which had suffrage before New York had only sixty-nine Congressmen and that New York alone had forty-three. He said that a majority of the men in Congress were for suffrage, though he wasn't sure about a two-thirds majority, and predicted that the President would act quickly. "The two Senators from New York are against it," he said, "but it remains to be seen if they will remain against it when they hear from New York." This brought a quick reminder from Mrs. Catt that Senator Calder was in favor of suffrage.

"No more dignified and brilliant campaign was ever conducted by any political party in this country," he finished, "and I can only hope that some of the women engaged in it will join my distinguished friend and colleague Jeannette Rankin in Congress."

DECLARES PACIFISTS HELPED WOMEN TO WIN

Leader of State's "Antis" Predicts Men Will Rue the Day When Suffrage Triumphed.

Anti-suffrage leaders yesterday attributed the enfranchisement of women in New York to socialism and pacifism, and intimated that the forces which beat Mayor Mitchel were the same as those which passed the suffrage amendment. They also declared that the suffrage campaign fund was tremendous. Attention was called to the pacifist views of some suffrage leaders.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said:

"The result of the election showing the large majority given in New York City for the suffrage amendment confirms what we have always maintained, that when radicalism and socialism prevail, woman suffrage will carry. To these elements there must also be added this year pacifism, which is rampant in New York City at the present time. The pacifists' vote would naturally be cast for woman suffrage, because, despite the fact that the suffragists have advertised their patriotism from one end of the State to the other, the fact remains that many well-known suffrage leaders like Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Lola La Follette, Florence Kelley and others are strong pacifists, and some of the present suffrage leaders in New York loudly denounced all efforts toward preparedness up to within a short time of our break with Germany.

"Much has been said about the need of making the 'world safe for democracy'—now we had better look the facts in the face and talk about making 'democracy safe for the world.' The democracy advocated by Hillquit is not 'safe for the world.' The so-called democracy of Russia at the present time, to which the suffragists point with so much pride, is not a safe democracy for the world, and the democracy of New York State will certainly not be strengthened by the addition of 3,000,000 untrained voters to its electorate. Anti-suffragists always put patriotism and the best interests of their country, State, or city above all other considerations. Anti-suffrage leaders declared last night they would rather go down to defeat with Mr. Mitchel than win out with the forces which dominated yesterday's election.

"A much smaller vote was cast on the suffrage amendment all through the State than two years ago and the final result will probably show that it carried by a minority vote of the total electorate, just as it has done in other States. I predict the men of New York, within a brief period, will rue the day they permitted woman suffrage to carry by default."

Kentucky Legislature Is Democratic

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Democratic control of both houses at the next session of the General Assembly of Kentucky was assured by the result of yesterday's election in thi State. Of nineteen holdovers in the State Senate twelve are Democrats. Returns indicate the election of twelve Democrats and seven Republicans. In the House the Democrats will have apparently a majority in excess of ten.

TEN SOCIALISTS IN THE ASSEMBLY

May Be Eleven, for There Is a Tie in the Nineteenth District of Kings.

REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL

They Survive the Democratic Sweep with a Net Loss of Only One Seat.

Revised returns from the Assembly elections have increased the Socialist representation in the lower house of the Legislature to ten members. All of these will represent districts in New York City. Election night returns showed seven Socialist Assemblymen elected. In some districts where the contests were close, more complete figures now the Socialist candidates.

The Socialist gains are divided between Republican and Democratic districts. The Republican delegation from this city, numbering 20 in the present Assembly, will be decreased to 16. The Democratic delegation, numbering 41, will be decreased to 35 in the 1918 Assembly.

In one district the election has been declared a tie between the Democratic and Socialist candidate for the Assembly. Nothing like this has occurred in a generation. A recount or possibly a new election will be required to determine which candidate is the Assemblyman-elect, unless the absentee soldier vote, not to be canvassed until December, should settle the matter. The tie occurred in the Nineteenth District of Kings, and the two candidates tied are B. C. Klingman (Democrat) and J. A. Weil (Socialist.) Each had 2,598 votes on the face of the returns.

The next Assembly, according to the revised returns, will be composed of 98 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 10 Socialists, with the result in one district remaining in doubt. Of the ten Socialist members, three were elected from the Bronx, three from Kings, and four from New York County. The Socialist representation in the present Assembly is two members. Both of these, Joseph A. Whitehorn and Abraham I. Shiplacoff of Brooklyn, were re-elected, Shiplacoff though the Republicans and Democrats had fused against him in his district.

Here is a table showing the make-up of the 1918 Assembly:

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY
1. C. P. Welsh, R.
2. J. G. Malone, R.*
3. J. M. Gaffers, R.

ALLEGANY
W. [illegible]r., R.*

BRONX
1. E. H. Miller, D.*
2. E. J. Flynn, D.
3. B. Gitlow, S.
4. S. Orr, S.
5. C. B. Garfinkel, S.
6. T. J. McDonald, D.
7. J. V. McKee, D.
8. J.F. McLaughlin, D.

BROOME
1. E. B. Jenks, R.*
2. F. E. Whitcomb, R.

CATTARAUGUS
D. H. [illegible], R.*

CAYUGA
L. [illegible], R.*

CHAUTAUQUA
1. H. L. Amos, R.
2. J.A. McGinnies, R.*

CHENUNG
J. [illegible]ford, R.

CHENANGO
Bert [illegible], R.*

CLINTON
W. E. [illegible]ce, R.*

COLUMBIA
W. J. Alvord, R.

CORTLAND
G. H. Wiltsie, R.*

DELAWARE
J. C. Nesbitt, D.

DUTCHESS
1. J. C. Allen, R.*
2. F. L. Gardner, R.*

ERIE
1. A. Taylor, R.*
2. J. W. Slacer, R.*
3. N. J. Miller, R.*
4. J. M. Mead, D.*
5. A. A. Patrzykowski, D.*
6. G. H. Rowe, R.
7. H. A. Zimmerman, R.*
8. N. W. Cheney, R.*

ESSEX
R. T. [illegible]son, R.D.*

FRANKLIN
W. F. Thayer, R.*

FULTON & HAMILTON
B. Z. Kasson, R.*

GENESEE
L. H. Wells, R.*

GREENE
H. Showers, R.*

HERKIMER
E. O. Davies, R.*

JEFFERSON
H. E. Macholl, R.*

KINGS
1. P. H. Larney, D.*
2. W. H. Fitzgerald, R.
3. F. J. Taylor, D.*
4. P. A. McArdle, D.*
5. J.HCaulfield, Jr., R.*
6. W.M.Feigenbaum, S.*
7. D. F. Farrell, D.*
8. J. J. McKeon, D.*
9. F. S. Burr, D.*
10. M. R. Matheson, R.
11. T. E. Brownlee, R.
12. Albert Link, D.
13. M. T. Donnelly, D.*
14. J. A. Whitehorn, S.*
15. J. F. Twomey, D.*
16. K. P. Sutherland, D.*
17. F. A. Wells, R.*
18. M. Snyder, R.
19. [illegible]
20. G. J. Braun, D.
21. W. E. Youker, R.
22. J. J. Morris, D.
23. A. I. Shiplacoff, S.

LEWIS
A. A. Crowley, R.

LIVINGSTON
G. F. Whitelock, R.*

MADISON
M. E. Tillett, R.*

MONROE
1. J. A. Harris, R.*
2. S. L. Adler, R.*
3. H. B. Crowley, R.*
4. F. Dobson, R.*
5. F. W. Judson, R.*

MONTGOMERY
E. C. D[illegible]s, R.*

NASSAU
1. T.A.McWhinney, R.*
2. P. A. Coles, R.

NEW YORK
1. P. J. Hamill, D.*
2. C. B. F. Barra, D.*
3. P.P. McElligott, D.*
4. W. Karlin, S.
5. C. D. Donohue, D.*
6. E. Rosenberg, S.
7. A. Ellenbogen, R.*
8. L. Waldman, S.
9. Martin Bourke, R.
10. E. Tuckerman, R.
11. W. C. Amos, R.
12. M. G. McCue, D.*
13. C. M. Harrican, D.
14. M. Goldberg, D.*
15. S. M. Meyer, R.*
16. M. Bloch, D.*
17. A. Claessens, S.
18. O. M. Kiernan, D.*
19. E. A. Johnson, R.
20. C. A. Winter, D.
21. C. Mitchell, R.*
22. E. A. Smith, D.*
23. E. A. Bates, R.

NIAGARA
1. W. Bewsher, R.*
2. N.V.V[illegible]nchot, R.

ONEIDA
1. H. D. Williams, R.
2. L. M. Martin, R.*
3. G. T. Davis, R.*

ONONDAGA
1. M. J. Soule, R.*
2. H. J. Crane, R.*
3. Geo. R. Fearon, R.*

ONTARIO
G. M. [illegible]or, R.

ORANGE
1. W. F. Brush, R.*
2. C. L. Mead, R.*

ORLEANS
F. H[illegible]cin, R.*

OSWEGO
T. C. Sweet, R.*

OTSEGO
A.J. Bloomfield, R.*

PUTNAM
J. P. [illegible]noe, R.*

QUEENS
1. P.A.Leininger, D.*
2. P. J. McGarry, D.*
3. J. Kennedy, D.
4. D. D. Hopkins, R.
5. A.J. Brackley, D.
6. W. H. O'Hare, D.

RENSSELAER
1. J. S. Shannon, D.*
2. A. Cowee, R.

RICHMOND
1. T. F. Curley, D.
2. H. A. Sweeney, D.*

ROCKLAND
G. H. Peck, R.

ST. LAWRENCE
1. F. J. Lamb, R.*
2. E. A. Everett, R. & D.*

SARATOGA
G. [illegible]elve, R.*

SCHENECTADY
W. S. McNab, R.*
A. E. Davies, R.

SCHOHARIE
G. A. Parsons, D.*

SCHUYLER
H. S. Graham, R.

SENECA
L. W. Johnson, R.*

STEUBEN
1. S. E. Quackenbush, R.*
2. R.M. Prongam, R.*

SUFFOLK
1. D. G. Talmage, R.*
2. H. A. Murphy, R.*

SULLIVAN
W. B. Voorhees, R.*

TOMPKINS
D. P. Witter, R.*
C. Fe[illegible]n, R.*

ULSTER
J. Brink, R.*

WARREN
F. H[illegible]y, R.*

WASHINGTON
C. O[illegible], R.*

WAYNE
F. T. Howard, R.*

WESTCHESTER
1. B. G. Burnett, R.
2. W. J. Fallon, R.
3. W. Belknap, D.
4. M.A.Trahan, Jr., R.
5. G. Blakely, R.*

WYOMING
B. P. [illegible], R.*

YATES
J. M. Lown, Jr., R.

*Re-elected.
†The vote between D. C. Klingman, D., and J. A. Weil, S., each receiving 2,598.

Recapitulation.

Republicans	98
Democrats	39
Socialists	10
Doubtful	1

In the present Assembly there are 99 Republicans, 49 Democrats, and 2 Socialists. The feat of the Republicans in getting off with a net loss of only one seat in the Assembly in a year when New York City was swept by the Democrats and radicalism is rampant was commented on yesterday by politicians as a remarkable performance.

The three elections to fill vacancies in the Senate did not change the complexion of that body, which still remains Republican by more than a two-thirds majority. The party's status quo was maintained by the election of August Farrenkopf (Democrat) of Ridgewood to succeed Peter M. Daly of the Second Senate District, who retired to become a candidate for District Attorney of Queens; of Cortlandt Nicoll, (Republican,) to succeed Ogden L. Mills of the Seventeenth, who resigned his place in the Senate to go to the front, and of J. Samuel Fowler of Jamestown, (Republican,) to succeed Senator George E. Spring of the Fifty-first Senate District, who died early this year.

SCHMITZ TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Announces Plan After His Election to San Francisco Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Eugene E. Schmitz, indicted in municipal government graft prosecution cases ten years ago when he was Mayor of San Francisco, announced today that he would be a candidate for Mayor in 1919. Schmitz won his case on appeal.

Yesterday the former Mayor was elected a member of the Supervisors' Board of San Francisco.

New Mexico Votes "Dry" by 10,000

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 7.—Incomplete returns from sixteen of the twenty-eight counties in New Mexico indicate that a majority of 10,000 was given in yesterday's election for a prohibition constitutional amendment. Prohibition leaders estimate that the amendment will have a majority of 15,000 or more.

President Proclaims Day of Thanksgiving For "A New and Greater National Spirit"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Wilson tonight promulgated the following proclamation, fixing Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day:

[THANKSGIVING, 1917.]
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us.

We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

And while we render, thanks for these things let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that in his good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Great Ruler of nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

King George Names Jan. 6 Thanksgiving Day for Empire

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The King has addressed a letter "to my people," appointing Sunday, Jan. 6, as "a special day of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches throughout my dominions." The King says:

"The worldwide struggle for the triumph of right and liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is striving by desperate assault and subtle intrigue to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and to stem the tide of a free civilization. We have yet to complete the great task to which more than three years ago we dedicated ourselves.

"At such a time I would call upon you to devote a special day to prayer that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause."

SUFFRAGE FIGHT WON IN THE CITIES

Continued from Page 1.

tion districts missing out of 5,774, 94,292.

Majority in New York City, 92,686.

How the City Voted.

The following table gives the city vote on suffrage in detail:

Recapitulation.

	YES.	NO.
Manhattan	121,328	85,124
The Bronx	50,263	35,413
Brooklyn	122,429	89,789
Queens	32,482	25,960
Richmond	7,509	5,029
Total	334,011	241,315
Majority for suffrage	92,696.	

Manhattan.

A. D.	YES.	NO.
1	4,274	3,828
2	4,582	2,903
3	5,069	5,032
4	5,848	1,583
5	5,301	4,993
6	4,386	1,928
7	6,325	4,059
8	5,003	2,454
9	5,911	4,408
10	5,809	3,993
11	5,962	3,908
12	5,480	5,621
13	5,194	3,238
14	8,426	4,619
15	5,571	4,324
16	6,112	5,390
17	6,442	2,442
18	4,478	2,901
19	5,121	3,468
20	3,199	2,706
21	4,631	3,187
22	5,519	3,770
23	7,615	4,584
Total	121,328	85,124

Bronx.

A. D.	YES.	NO.
1	6,123	6,004
2	7,501	5,920
3	6,440	3,323
4	6,962	2,594
5	7,340	3,266
6	4,824	4,356
7	5,812	3,959
8	6,361	5,699
Total	50,263	35,413

Brooklyn.

A. D.	YES.	NO.
1	6,165	3,631
2	6,317	3,102
3	3,026	2,846
4	4,739	3,345
5	6,538	4,941
6	5,805	3,908
7	4,329	3,720
8	3,200	3,375
9	6,136	3,890
10	5,018	4,361
11	6,176	5,040
12	6,396	3,971
13	3,389	2,643
14	3,863	2,279
15	4,095	3,258
16	5,692	3,302
17	5,462	3,868
18	7,068	3,894
19	3,008	3,011
20	7,750	7,106
21	7,337	5,340
22	5,443	5,572
23	4,969	2,031
Total	122,429	89,789

Queens.

A. D.	YES.	NO.
1	5,045	4,225
2	4,827	4,375
3	5,137	4,271
4	5,198	2,980
5	5,707	4,267
6	6,570	4,842
Total	32,482	25,960

Richmond.

A. D.	YES.	NO.
1	3,975	2,753
2	3,534	2,276
Total	7,509	5,029

The Constitution provides that a constitutional amendment ratified by the voters shall become effective on the first of the year following the ratification. Thus, the women get the vote in the elections next year. There is much interest up-State in the local option elections to be held next April. The Hill-Wheeler bill provides that "wet" and "dry" elections may be held in April next in cities outside of New York City, provided 25 per cent. of the registered voters sign petitions asking for such elections. Unless there is a special registration day, therefore, the women will not be able to sign these petitions, although they would be able to vote if the election were called.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, said yesterday that organization and hard work had brought the suffrage victory in New York. She said the results of 1915 showed that the men voters of the State had not been sufficiently educated and that she never had any doubt of the result once they had had the proper amount of education.

"We thought the war might hinder our success," she said, "but it helped us. Women's service in the war unquestionably won us many votes."

The work of the New York suffrage leaders will not cease with their victory in the State. Mrs. Catt said that they would devote their attention now to Washington, to obtain the passage of a Federal suffrage amendment.

"I say it will take two years more to enfranchise all the women of the country," said Mrs. Catt. "I will then have worked for suffrage for thirty years. I always said that after thirty years I'd retire and have a farm."

SEABURY HINTS AT BARGAIN.

Former Judge Lays Election Result to Tammany and G. O. P. Deal.

Samuel Seabury, former Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, in commenting yesterday on Tuesday's election said:

"The result is primarily due to the bargain made last year between Tammany Hall and the Republican State machine. Tammany Hall controls the Democratic State organization so that it may surrender the State elections to the Republican machine in consideration of the Republican machine surrendering the election in New York City to Tammany Hall.

"Platt and Croker operated under such a system for many years, to their mutual profit. Tammany Hall and Governor Whitman have operated under such a bargain for the last two years. The Governor is the undisputed leader of his party, and yet he did nothing to prevent the Bennett candidacy. While he pretended to support Mitchel, he gave his nominal support in such a way as to do him more harm than good. His support was a stab in the back. The Governor has played a characteristically false and treacherous part in the campaign just closed.

"The time has come to break the combination between Tammany Hall and the Republican State machine. The unscrupulous Hearst has been taken into this combination as a third partner, and his blackguard newspapers support indiscriminately both Whitman and Tammany.

"The Tammany-Whitman combination operated last year and surrendered the State to Whitman and its electoral vote to Hughes against President Wilson. This year the price of last year's Democratic treachery has been paid by the Republican treachery to Mayor Mitchel.

"I believe the day is not far distant when the self-respecting element in this State will refuse to allow the interests of the State to be the subject of bargain between Tammany Hall and the Whitman Republican machine. The consummate hypocrisy of the Governor will not disguise his responsibility for Tammany's success or his true attitude as the leading Tammany ally in this State.

"The success of the woman suffrage amendment is the truly gratifying result of the election. It means more for the growth of fundamental democracy than anything else that has happened for a long time."

HYLAN INSISTS GARY PLAN MUST GO

Plans School Construction as an Opening Measure of His Administration.

WILL APPOINT NEW BOARD

School Officials Predict More Part Time as Immediate Effect of Abolishing the Gary System.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan is determined that the Gary system in the public schools must go. One of the first acts of the new Board of Estimate after Jan. 1, it was said yesterday, would be to provide funds and make plans for building new schools in sufficient number to meet existing needs and abolish the part-time plan of instruction.

Judge Hylan will have the appointment of a new Board of Education after he takes office, a board to consist of seven members. It was said yesterday on the authority of the Mayor-elect that the problem of providing a sufficient number of seats for all children of school age in the period which must intervene before the prospective new schools were ready for occupation would devolve on the new Board and that the Mayor-elect had no doubt it would be solved in a manner that would meet with the approval of all concerned. Whether this would be by granting a temporary lease of life to the Gary plan in its present or some modified form the spokesman for the Mayor-elect was not prepared to say.

In view of Judge Hylan's attitude officials of the Board of Education were asked yesterday what immediate results might be expected to follow the elimination of the Gary system. The principal statements made in answer to the question were:

That there are at present thirty-three public schools in the city managed according to the work-study-play modification of the Gary plan—five such schools in Manhattan, thirteen in the Bronx, and fifteen in Brooklyn; that approximately 80,000 children attend these schools on full time, and that 40 per cent. of them, or 32,000, would be reduced to part time or double-session attendance if the system were abolished. It was explained that although the double-session system theoretically meant that two groups of children attended the same school at succeeding periods, each equivalent in duration to the length of a full school day, in its actual working out, it usually meant part time for the children affected by it.

Officials of the Board of Education were found, however, to be much more concerned about the question of the extension of the Gary system than about its retention in the schools where it is already established. They said that the practical difficulties in the way of abolition would probably prevent that accomplishment, but that the new administration might discard the existing program for extension of the system. This policy, they maintained, would mean that about 70,000 now attending schools on part time, or double-session, would not be accommodated on full time, as contemplated by the present school administration.

What School Board Had Planned.

The program of the Board of Education, as laid down recently, provided for the extension of the Gary system, or duplicate plan, to more than 100 schools not now included in it and the accomodation on full time of 70,000 children at present on part time or double-session. As fast as possible, it was said, this program would have been carried out, the money having been appropriated, and progress depending only upon such elements as the labor market, the cooperation of school superintendents, and the availability at reasonable prices of building materials. It was estimated that, when the program had been completed, there would be only about 17,000 children on part time, or double-session, in the city.

The belief in the Board of Education that the Gary system would not be abolished was based largely upon what was considered the demonstrated value of the system where it had been established and upon the physical and other changes that had been made in introducing the system. It was pointed out that buildings had been constructed to permit the rotation of groups of school children which is an integral part of the Gary plan and that other buildings had been remodeled for the same purpose. Thus a building of, say, forty regular classrooms may have been remodeled to contain only twenty regular classrooms, the remaining space having been converted into rooms for manual and domestic training, music teaching, and assemblage for play, physical exercise, and educational recreation.

Much Equipment Involved.

If the old school system was restored in such a school, it was said, it would mean that the capacity of the school would be half of what it was originally, and from one-third to one-fourth of its capacity as a Gary school. Much of the equipment and space provided for use under the Gary plan would be idle a great deal of the time, it was said. The only way in which this restricted use of the equipment could be avoided, it was maintained, would be by the restoration of the building to its original condition, which would mean a considerable expenditure of money and the abandonment of equipment.

It was assumed by school officials yesterday that William Wirt, the expert from Gary, Ind., at present employed by the city as Educational Consultant to the Board of Education, would not be reappointed on Jan. 1, and that his office, provided for in the city budget for 1918, either would go to some one else or be abolished. It was said, however, that Mr. Wirt already had assisted in the establishment of the Gary system, and that its continuance or extension was not dependent upon his retention. Officials were confident that the name "Gary" would fall into disuse.

LYONS HOPES TO WIN YET.

He Counts on Soldier Vote to Make Him Sheriff.

John J. Lyons, Republican-Fusion candidate for Sheriff, announced yesterday that he would apply to the courts today for a re-examination of the ballots cast on Tuesday in the Second, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts. On the face of the returns Mr. Lyons's Tammany opponent, David H. Knott, was elected by a plurality of 8,092, but Mr. Lyons claimed that several thousand protested and void ballots should be credited to him. In these three districts, he said, the vote showed that he was apparently beaten 6 to 1, while in other districts his opponent led him by only 2 to 1.

Mr. Lyons said further that when the soldier vote was heard from he expected to be well ahead of Mr. Knott, as he was especially strong in the soldier camps, having spoken at Spartanburg twice and at Yaphank three times. As a Spanish war veteran he made a direct appeal to officers and enlisted men now in the service, and, with an estimated soldier vote of 28,000, he said the full returns would show that he had been elected.

Borough President Connolly, re-elected President of the Borough of Queens by a plurality of 17,000 votes, said yesterday: "The result of the election is most gratifying. I do not take it as a personal tribute. Our citizens have decided the future of the borough for themselves." Robert W. Higbie, Fusion candidate for Borough President, said: "My sentiments are expressed in the telegram that I am sending Borough President Connolly, as follows: 'It was not even a race. You did all the running. I congratulate you. If there is anything I can do to help you I will be ready to do it.'"

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NEW WEST SIDE PLAN OR NONE, SAYS CRAIG

*Controller-elect Sure Fusion

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TYNDALE 2¼ in.
Two heights in new

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Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment. 135 illustrations, 256 pages, now in press. E. P. DUTTON, 681 5th Av., Pubs.

WOMEN ADD MILLION TO STATE'S VOTERS

Experience Gives No Reason to Expect Other Effect Except More Costly Elections.

STATUS OF ALIEN WOMEN

Unless Voting Qualifications Are Changed All Wives of Citizens Get Ballot at Once.

Calculations as to the effect of the enfranchisement of the women of New York State indicate that it will add about 1,000,000 to the normal number of voters and will add about 400,000 in New York City. The supposition that equal suffrage would double the number of votes is based upon figures which do not take into consideration experience in States where equal suffrage has prevailed. In the twelve States wherein women voted in 1916 the ratio of men to women registrants was 12 to 10, and the ratio of men to women voting was 17 to 10. In these States, as in New York, the number of men and women is almost equal. The registration figures showed that the women did not register with the same interest as men and when registered did not vote as faithfully.

This condition may be illustrated by the State of Kansas. In Kansas, with a population of about 2,000,000, there are about 75,000 more men than women. In the 1916 campaign 560,627 men and 483,982 women registered, a ratio of men to women of 116 to 100. Of the men 396,290 voted, and of the women 293,338, a ratio of men to women voting of 177 to 100. In California the proportion of men to women registering was 122 to 100; the proportion of men to women voting was 177 to 100.

The total registration in New York State last year was about 1,900,000. If the women of New York had had the ballot and had registered in the same ratio as those of the other twelve suffrage States, about 1,600,000 women would have registered. The vote cast in the State in 1916 was about 1,700,000. If the women had had the ballot and after registering had voted in New York with the same attention they voted in other suffrage States, they would have cast 1,000,000 votes in the 1916 election.

In New York City the registration for the Mayoralty election was about 995,000. On this basis about 580,000 women would have registered and 400,000 voted.

Effect of Alien Population.

There is, of course, to be taken into consideration in New York the enormous alien population, especially in New York City, which will tend to deflect calculations based upon experience in Western States. In New York State there were, by the census of 1910, 4,584,597 men and 4,529,017 women. Of the men, 2,836,773 were of voting age, and of the women 2,737,521 were 21 years of age or over. Of the men of voting age, 1,615,760 were natives, and 1,221,013 were of foreign birth. Of the women of voting age 1,689,138 were natives, while 1,068,383 were foreign born. Of the foreign born men of voting age 502,083, or fewer than half, were naturalized. Of the more than 1,000,000 women in the State of foreign birth, 65 per cent., or about 650,000, were married. If half of their husbands were naturalized, 325,000 of these women could vote through the citizenship of their husbands.

Of the foreign-born residents of voting age, three-fourths of those in the State reside in New York City. The population figures of the city, by the 1910 census, gave 2,382,482 men and 2,384,401 women, almost an equal division. Of the men, 1,433,749 were of voting age and of the women, about 1,350,000 were of voting age. Of the men of voting age 828,793 were of foreign birth, and of the women of voting age about 800,000 were of foreign birth. Of the 828,000 men of voting age of foreign birth only 315,000 were naturalized, or about 40 per cent.

Taking the 800,000 women of foreign birth of voting age in New York City by the census of 1910, a number that is probably nearer 900,000 today, and figuring that two-thirds of them are married, it must be considered that thousands of them married aliens who have not become naturalized, and with the 300,000 not married, there are between 400,000 and 500,000 women of foreign birth in New York City who may become voters through the operation of the equal suffrage amendment. If 40 per cent. of them, the same ratio as of foreign-born men who become voters, avail themselves of the ballot, there are between 160,000 and 200,000 potential voters who offer the greatest opportunity to the professional politician. It is because of the presence of these women in New York City that woman suffrage here offers many interesting speculations which do not appear in a consideration of woman suffrage in most other cities and States.

440,000 Women Voters Here.

The figures presented herewith are only approximate in relation to New York today, inasmuch as they are based on the 1910 census. The actual number of women entitled to vote in New York City may be slightly larger because to the 695,000 men who registered for Tuesday's election there should be added the 55,000 soldiers who registered, which following the ratio would make the woman registration 625,000 instead of 580,000, and the woman vote 440,000, instead of 400,000. On the basis of the 1916 election returns the figures for the woman vote would be about 400,000 in the city. There is no good reason to expect that all of the 2,000,000 women who, the suffrage leaders say, got the vote by Tuesday's election in New York State will vote.

Unless the Legislature next Winter takes some action changing the requirements that qualify voters, foreign-born women who are married to citizens may vote after a residence of one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the election district. As the law now stands, it requires of foreign-born women who are not the wives of citizens a five years' residence, or a wait of two years, the period for securing naturalization, if they shall have been in this country three years or more already.

A nation-wide analysis of the woman vote in the 1916 election, made by J. S. Eichelberger, demonstrates that the woman vote did not materially affect the result. In other words, that the ratio of votes received by the candidates would have been the same had only the men voted. In California—where the suffragists say, the women elected President Wilson—only 44 per cent. of the eligible women voted, while 65 per cent. of the eligible men cast their ballots. There were 994,984 men registered, and 297,954 of them voted for Wilson and 295,340 for Hughes. There were 817,532 women registered, of whom 168,525 voted for Wilson and 160,967 for Hughes. The men gave Wilson a majority of 2,460 votes; the women gave him a majority of 1,400. The result, in other words, was not changed by the women voting. Of course, in particular cases, where there have been peculiar local issues, the woman vote has been more important. But examination of the experiences of the twelve suffrage States does not show that it made much difference in the result. In fact, the more intelligent advocates of equal suffrage long ago gave up the argument that the voting of the women would bring the millennium nearer.

The results in Illinois have shown that there is no such thing as the woman vote. In 1916 586,937 Illinois men voted for Wilson and 636,354 for Hughes. The women voted 383,292 for Wilson and 459,215 for Hughes. The men in Chicago gave Hughes a majority of 18,840 and the women gave him a majority of 7,688. At the election of Mayor Thompson in 1915 61 per cent. of the men voted for him and 65 per cent. of the women.

The voting of the women in New York will probably add about 60 per cent. to the number of election precincts, if the same relative number of registrants to a precinct is maintained. It added about $700,000 to election expenses in Chicago for the women to vote. The increase in New York has not been estimated. In 1915 the election expenses in New York were about $1,500,000. It may, therefore, cost about $1,000,000 more for each election, or $1 each, for the women to vote in this State.

While the foreign born women in New York City who may become voters if they take the trouble to become citizens offer a field for the activities of professional politics, there is nothing else, to judge by the experiences of suffrage States, to show that the voting of women in New York State will change results. It will give gratification to the sense of justice of many suffrage workers and more work for election officials, and more rent for those who let polling places, but it seems fair to assume that the relations between the political parties will remain the same, and that the women will align themselves in the same ratio as the men do. At least, that has been the experience of other States where the women have the ballot.

WOMEN THANK PRESIDENT.

Newly Enfranchised New Yorkers Send Telegrams to White House.

To thank President Wilson was the first act of New York suffragists yesterday. From the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman, sent the following:

"The New York City Woman Suffrage Party thanks you for assisting us to win a splendid victory for democracy in New York City. We feel that your able championship of our cause had great weight with the men of New York, and we are proud of a President who not only defends the principles of democracy abroad but fights for it at home."

At the State headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, a meeting of the Executive Committee was held early in the afternoon and a unanimous vote of thanks was adopted. The telegram read:

"We, the Executive Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, wish once more to thank the President of the United States for his generous and effective help in our fight for democracy, and to express our belief that it is largely owing to his aid that the great Empire State has set this great example in enfranchising its women."

The Executive Board of the State party made immediate plans for future work, the first step to be a State convention in this city on Nov. 21, when the party constitution will be changed to conform with the new status of the members. Plans will also be made for work for the Federal amendment. Miss Mary Garrett Hay said there were more than 500,000 members of her party and that while the organization would be continued and would be a political force it would never be a political party.

At the headquarters of the Woman's party, of the White House pickets, at 13 East Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Acting Chairman, said of the suffrage victory:

"Of course I am glad that New York has won, but it only thrills me more for the work of the Federal amendment. When I see around me here New Jersey and Connecticut women who cannot vote I confess it makes me bitter."

"I am a Voter" buttons were in demand at the National Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, by New York women yesterday. They were among the supplies which the national had on hand for the Western States, and that was the only place where they could be found.

DESERVED IT, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 7.—"It was indeed a wonderful victory, and I am greatly pleased," was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's comment today on the suffrage result. Colonel Roosevelt has always been an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, and during the last three months has not only made several speeches, but also has written many articles on the subject.

"The women deserved it, they were entitled to it, and I am glad the voters saw it as they should. The vote for suffrage has grown wonderfully, and the vote of yesterday is an honor to every man who marked his ballot for women." In the Colonel's own district 242 voted for suffrage and only 70 against.

JOINS HUNGER STRIKE.

Another Suffragist in Washington Jail Refuses to Eat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The hunger strike of the militants of the Woman's Party in the local jails spread today to the ranks. Miss Rose Winslow of New York also was in the jail hospital with Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the party, and both were refusing to eat unless the five other militants also doing time for picketing the White House got a better diet than the salt pork and cabbage on which they say they had been fed almost exclusively for fourteen days. The hunger strike now is forty-eight hours old.

Headquarters of the Woman's Party declared today that White House picketing by silent sentinels would not be suspended and that pickets were coming in now from many States to resume the offensive on Nov. 10.

ELECTION HERE FAILS TO DEPRESS STOCKS

Prices Advance and Traders Profess to See Signs of Banking Support.

ITALIAN EXCHANGE DROPS

Absence of Bear Raids Reflects Continued Effect of New Rule to Curb Short Sales.

The Tammany victory had no reflection in yesterday's stock market, except to the extent that a number of traders were enticed to sell short in the first half hour, and later were forced to regret their effort to profit by the expected unsettlement of values. Following declines, which amounted to between 1 and 3 points early in the session, the market turned strong and closed with gains running from 2 to more than 4 points in the active rails and industrials. At times in the afternoon there was a noticeable absence of stocks, with the result that prices for Steel, Reading, Crucible Steel, Central Leather, and others were bid up sharply.

Traders thought they saw indications of banking support all the way along after the initial selling movement had spent its force. It was rumored that bankers had informed the Stock Exchange authorities of their purpose to buy moderately when liquidating tendencies appeared likely to cause drastic reactions, but this talk was without confirmation. Investment purchases in small lots were of influence in absorbing stocks, and short covering was credited with lending support, particularly in late dealings.

In the bond market liquidation was still in evidence and the security markets generally received no comfort in developments in the war. Italian exchange dropped to a new low record with checks transfers quoted as low as 8.05 lire to the dollar, against a normal rate of 5.1826. The recession was connected with the continued retreat of the Italian armies, and Russian ruble bonds touched new low level at $12? for a 1,000-ruble 5½ per cent. bond. An increased supply of Liberty 3½s caused a reaction from 99.50 to 99.44, a new low record. The new Liberty 4s, selling for cash only, were steady at par. New low records were recorded in bonds of the French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, while the Anglo-French 5s at 90½ touched the minimum level established last Spring.

The stock market was free of bear raids, reflecting the continued effect of the Exchange's rule for limiting short selling. The Committee on Business Conduct had not completed by the late afternoon its examination of the first lists submitted of borrowers of stock to be used in making deliveries against short sales, and information in respect to the extent of short sales was not forthcoming.

SUFFRAGE PICKETS TO TALK.

Stories of Imprisonment Will Be Told at the Ritz-Carlton.

"Why They Put Alice Paul in Solitary Confinement," will be a story that will be told at a rally for the Federal amendment of the National Woman's (the Pickets) Party at a meeting at the Ritz-Carlton, this afternoon. There will be ten of the women who have been imprisoned for picketing wearing the Occoquan prison dress. These will be Mrs. John W. Brannan, acting chairman of New York State; Miss Vida Milholland, sister of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, wife of the Progressive leader of New Jersey; Miss Julia Hurlbutt of New Jersey, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, New York City; Miss Lucy Branham of Baltimore, Miss Nina Samarardin and Miss Ernestine Hara.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will preside and the speakers will be Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Miss Elsie Hill and Dudley Field Malone. The card of invitation which the party sent out is headed: "Six Months in Prison. For What Crime? Asking for Liberty. The Time Has Come to Conquer or Submit. For Us There Is But One Choice. We Have Made It."

MARYLAND RESULTS CLOSE.

Democratic Controller Probably Re-elected—Socialists Poll Big Vote.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Indications tonight were that Hugh A. McMullen has been re-elected State Controller by a plurality of about 1,600. His Republican opponent, William O. Atwood, carried Baltimore City by 2,800, and the Republicans made deep inroads on the Democrats in the city, which is normally Democratic.

A feature of the election was the heavy vote of the Socialists in the city. The Socialist candidate for Controller, W. A Toole, polled 25,000 votes, as compared with 33,000 for Atwood, high man. Heretofore the Socialist vote has been a negligible quantity.

LOCAL OPTION FORCES WIN IN NEW JERSEY

Republican Victory in Essex Clinches Result — Asbury Park for License Policy.

Not until late yesterday morning were enough returns received in Essex County to indicate that the big Democratic lead in Newark would be overcome by the Republican majorities in outlying cities and towns, insuring the election of a delegation of twelve Republican Assemblymen and a Republican Senator. With the coming of belated returns from other counties this showed that the Republicans would have forty-six votes in the Assembly and the Democrats fourteen.

The new Senate will stand fifteen Republicans to six Democrats.

The result in Essex, Monmouth, Middlesex, Sussex, and Cape May Counties insures the passage by the Legislature of a local option bill. The local option forces will have thirty-five votes in the House and fourteen in the Senate, safe majorities in both cases.

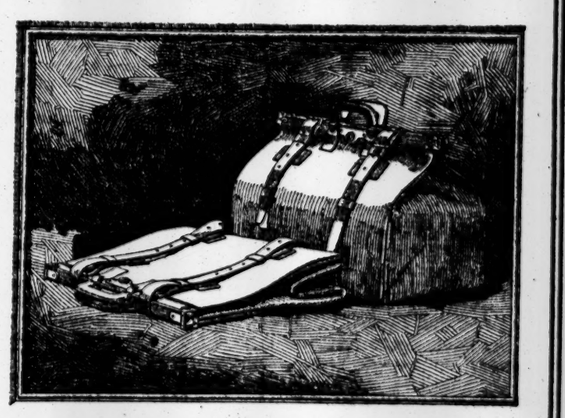
Complete returns from Monmouth County show Assemblyman Elmer S. Geran, Democrat, has been elected Sheriff over John W. Flock, Republican, by over 1,000. Senator Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., and Surrogate Joseph L. Donahay were re-elected. T. Lloyd Lewis and Dallas Young, Republicans, were elected Assemblymen. A liquor license ordinance was adopted by Asbury Park. This vote is the first step in a campaign for the repeal of the law preventing the sale of liquor within a mile of camp meeting grounds. It will be opposed by the Ocean Grove Association.

That Plainfield will be "dry" next year seems certain as the result of a referendum at Tuesday's election when the "antis" won out by one vote. The liquor dealers' hope for a recount vanished when legal opinion seemed to agree that the court would refuse such an application, inasmuch as the question was simply an expression of public policy, and not legally binding, although the City Council previously agreed to be bound by the result of the vote.

It is accepted in Trenton that Senator Thomas F. McCran of Passaic County will be elected President of the higher body, with Mr. Richards of Atlantic or Mr. Wills of Burlington as floor leader of the majority. Assemblyman Wolverton of Camden is prominently mentioned for Speaker of the House, and it seems likely that the floor leader will be chosen from Essex or Mercer County. As Mercer had the honor last Winter and Essex did much yesterday for the party by electing its twelve candidates, the chances would seem to favor the North Jersey county.

Ossining to Remain "Wet."

OSSINING, Nov. 7.—Returns of the local option election in Ossining, which were not tabulated until today, kept the town in the "wet" column by a plurality of 277 votes, and saved the Briarcliff Lodge and Sleepy Hollow Country Club from losing their licenses to sell liquor. The no-license forces made their best showing on the proposition to abolish saloons, losing by 277. On the proposition to abolish drug store licenses they lost by 500. The town, where Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, one of the State's leading suffragists, lives, voted 1,136 to 1,025, a margin of 111 in favor of giving women the ballot.



THIS large Collapsible Kit Bag holds more than the average suit case. It is made of extra-heavy, young steer hide. Oak tanned, it is finely pliable, yet exceedingly tough.

The frame is of heavy steel angle, with heavy riveted and carefully hinged end arms that are rigid, although working easily.

The leather is attached to this frame in the old-fashioned, hand stitched way. The stitching is close, with pure linen thread, waxed by hand.

Eight solid brass buttons protect the bottom, they are riveted by hand, with brass rivets and copper washers.

The locks and catches are extra-heavy, of solid brass, designed to produce rigidity and strength. The handles are entirely of leather, with heavy leather and brass-plated steel loops. Two wide bridle-leather straps pass completely around the bag.

This bag is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Established 1839 FINE LUGGAGE Crouch & Fitzgerald NEW YORK

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Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
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Centemeri warm gloves —the gift ideal for a soldier's or sailor's Christmas—

Made as sturdy, flexible, and cold-wind-and-wet-proof as patriotic hearts and skill can devise—

20 styles to meet the new conditions of war on sea, land or above the clouds.

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Saks for London-Made Overcoats

and there's no two ways about it!

¶ Despite troubled waters in the Atlantic, and a scarcity of fine British woolens, Saks are to the fore with their English-made coats, and you'll not find a better selection even on Piccadilly.

¶ Tailored in London, and made of those woolens which the British weaver only can produce—that's what we mean when we say London-Made coats. London favors

Large roomy models with big bellows pockets; others with flap-patch pockets; and still others in martial effect with belts that fasten with buckle, as well as loose-back models that 'ang closer as the wind blows 'arder

¶ And those are the very "cream" today of the Saks selections in British-made coats, tailored in Brownish, Greenish and Grayish mixtures; Blues, Tans, and Grays, and novelty effects that are as original in coloring as they are in weave.

Prices: $30 to $55

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

SUPRE-MACY
REG. U.S. PAT.

Shoes For MEN

Black Shoes at $7.49

Smart, dressy footwear, with gun-metal vamps and black matt cal tops—fashioned over a last of this sort—is always appropriate.

Made exclusively for us, with receding toes, Goodyear welted soles and blind eyelets—and priced much lower than shoes of equal quality could be purchased for elsewhere.

Main Floor Balcony—35th St., Rear

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

Everybody
Wants Handsome Shoes
Everybody Can Wear Them

Walk-Over SHOES

THERE are men and women who, because their feet require shoes made on a corrective last, feel they have to wear homely shoes.

We would like to talk to all these people and show them a few points about Walk-Over shoes.

Admitted to be leaders in stylish shoes, the Walk-Over factories devote time and brains to making shoes that fit and are comfortable at the same time. For both men and women, they have designed a *corrective series* of models that gradually educate the muscles of a weak foot to where it can wear a proper-looking and proper-fitting shoe. We have fitted thousands of shoes to thousands of feet and have given satisfaction.

We are *equipped* to do it. Let us tell you.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES:

NEW YORK CITY
179 Broadway, 622 W. 181st St., 253 W. 125th St., 1482 Broadway, Bronx—567 Melrose Ave., 1173-75 Broadway, 144 Bowery.

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"America's Mr. Britling has come at last."

Out of the turmoil of the world conflict is born a new sense of America's responsibility to the world.

BY
BASIL KING

THE HIGH HEART

What you have often thought about America's coming into the war and her great responsibility you probably have not been able to put into words. So Basil King has written this book for you, filled with your own hopes, your own pride.

In addition to this, the author of "The Inner Shrine" tells a splendid story of Newport and New York, the romance of a girl loved by two men, one an ardent patriot, the other indifferent.

Illustrated, $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Established 1817

JEWS NOT A FACTOR, DR. SCHULMAN SAYS

His Ante-Election Prophecy Fulfilled, Rabbi Writes to Samuel Untermyer.

THE RACE NOT IN POLITICS

Nothing in Jewish Heritage or Religion, He Adds, Which Predisposes a Man to Socialism.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, in a letter to Samuel Untermyer yesterday, reiterated his charge that Mr. Untermyer in a campaign speech had injected o Jewish religious issue into the municipal campaign in an unjustifiable manner. Dr. Schulman asserted that his pre-election prophecy that "Jews as Jews will not be responsible for the result" had been borne out and he urged that never again should the names of Jews, as such, be dragged into any American political fight. His letter is as follows:

Samuel Untermyer, Esq.,
120 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Untermyer:

You have written me a letter, on Nov. 5th, which THE NEW YORK TIMES published with an introduction, yesterday morning. I take this opportunity, on the day after, to reply to you. I am glad that the election is over, and that you will now be able, in calmness, to consider the soundness of my position. As I said in that Sabbath sermon, which seems to have irritated you so much, "I have no doubt that after this bitter campaign is over, we shall all find ourselves good Americans. We shall devote ourselves, with unstinted effort, to support our Government, and to do every bit that is in our power to make our beloved country victorious."

Your letter is full of sniffs and innuendoes which rather amuse me. It is somewhat presumptuous in you to teach me patriotism. I think I understand my duties as a citizen, though I do not profess to be a politician. Where I stand in this war, and on the question of American patriotism, I made clear and unequivocal in a sermon preached on the holiest day of our year, and given wide circulation by the courtesy of the press of this city. Since then I have spoken in no uncertain tones before the Patriotic Service League, at a meeting presided over by Professor Stowell. I have spoken for Liberty Bonds, for enlistment, for the draft, for food conservation, and I have uniformly made clear, as is my habit, as to where I stand.

You tell me what the Church ought to do, or ought not to do. You will permit me to say that you are merely an authority upon the functions of the Jewish Church. You seem to have a very pathetic conception of my simplicity, of the limitation of my intelligence, and, as you intimate, also of my "timidity." You also intimate that I seek publicity. It is quite evident that you do not know the man to whom you are writing. Those who know me and my work for Judaism in this city for the last nineteen years, know that I am not a publicity seeker. From time to time, without any special "insistence," or effort on my part, the press of this city very kindly publishes extracts from my sermons. And I am happy to say that I have never been misquoted, nor has the spirit of what I say, as far as head lines are concerned, been distorted.

Keep Race Out of Politics.

I will not defend my intelligence to you. As to my timidity, I will say that you are the first person that has accused me of being timid in a ministry of twenty-eight years in this country. I can well leave to psychologists and experts in ethics the decision as to who showed more moral courage, you or I who in a bitter campaign uses the utmost pressure to bring that a Rabbi to whom Jew and Judaism are dear, can take, and demanded that our race and religion be kept out of politics.

I never misquote anyone. I quoted you exactly as you were reported in the various newspapers, and your letter, as a matter of fact, does not change anything materially. I cannot in this letter go into a discussion of the issues of the campaign, except to say that it is quite evident that the national administration, behind which we all stand in these times, did not consider that patriotism was an issue in our local election.

My objection to your methods is a very simple one, and you have not met the issue I have raised. In my sermon I criticised a political leader who attempted to analyze the so called Jewish vote, and I criticised your speech because you addressed yourself, as a Jew to Jews, in a political campaign and because you held up as a threat against some voters of Jewish descent and the Jewish religion, that if they voted thus or thus, there would be an outburst of race hatred and anti-Semitism. I have no apology to make for what I said. My position is absolutely sound. I have never believed in hyphenism in American politics. I have always held that Jews are Jews in religion only. In their political thinking, they are Americans. I have always held there is no such thing as a Jewish vote, as do other men. And that therefore, it is unjust, unwise, and in the way you put it, positively disloyal to the best interests of Jews and Judaism, to drag the Jewish name into a political campaign.

You may not realize it, but as a minister of the Jewish religion I consider it my duty to look out for the interests of Judaism and of Jews as Jews. They are endangered by such an attitude as that which you assume. In the first place, you violated the American Jewish tradition which forbids any man to address himself as a Jew to Jews in a political campaign. All that you said against Hillquit you could have said purely as an American politician. It will interest you to know that I did not vote for Mr. Hillquit, because I do not agree with Mr. Hillquit's views. Ballot 266, cast in the Thirtieth election district of the Fifteenth Assembly district will tell how I voted. But when you held up a threat of face hatred and anti-Semitism you did something worse. You assumed the role, unconsciously of course and unwittingly, of anti-Semites all over the world, who make Jews responsible for anything that they consider an evil.

You seem to think that I do not understand the facts. But my facts are not your facts. You say "the Jews are the bulwarks and constitute the main body of the Socialist Party in this city. Their candidate happens also to be a Jew." I deny these facts. These are not facts for me in a campaign. That is the very issue which I raise. There is nothing in the Jewish heritage or in the Jewish religion, which predisposes a man to become a Socialist. Working men and working women who happen to be of Jewish descent and of the Jewish religion have some of them adopted Marxian socialism as their economic creed. I am not a Socialist, because I do not believe in socialism. But I see no reason why, in the discussion of the issues of a political campaign, socialism cannot be discussed as socialism without the Jewish name being dragged in. Furthermore, Mr. Hillquit himself never appealed, in his candidacy, as a Jew to Jews. It remained for you to emphasize this in your letter. By holding out the threat, you played into the hands of a few obscure writers, who attempted to drag the race issue into this campaign. I therefore felt it my duty before the election, to take the highest possible ground, and say in advance, that I deny to any one the right of holding Jews of Judaism responsible for what might happen in the election. You had no right, nor had the gentleman who analyzed the Jewish vote, any right to accept responsibility for the election of Mr. Hillquit, if that had taken place. For, as the results show, the prophecy which I made in my Sabbath sermon, was fulfilled. I said, "I prophesy now that no matter who is elected, Jews as Jews will not be the decisive factor in producing the result." No fair-minded man can say that the result shows anything but the victory of your party—Tammany Hall—in a four-cornered fight, such as we have had before in this city. You had no right, therefore, to become panicky and threaten voters of Jewish descent and Jewish religion with dire consequences.

Decries Anti-Semitism Threat.

Moreover, I take the highest possible American ground, that no coercion is permissible in a campaign, and the worst kind of coercion would be the threat of anti-Semitism. I think too much of my country, I think too much of genuine Americanism, for one moment to believe that race-hatred or anti-Semitism will strike root in the soil of American democracy. I, therefore, still hold that politicians must learn to keep the words Jew and Judaism out of our political campaigns, national, State, or municipal. Last year, Jews were asked to vote for a particular candidate for President, because of the appointment of a Jew to office. I resented that, as did other representative men of the Jewish religion and Jewish descent. This year again, the Jewish name was dragged into the dirt of a bitter political campaign. This must never happen in the future. And I trust that wisdom will have been gained by next year, so that in the election of 1918 there will be no mention of Jew or Judaism in the campaign.

I, of course, meant no offense in referring to you as a politician. You know that the late brilliant Thomas B. Reed defined a statesman as a politician who was dead. So, conversely, you might say that a politician was a statesman that was still alive. I want you to remain alive for many years and be happy. So, if you like, you may interpret the word politician in this way. As to my remarks that you were speaking in the interest of your candidate, I do not think that I gave a wrong description of the situation. For what are the facts? You stood at a Tammany Hall meeting, making a speech for Hylan. You did not even mention Bennett. And it was well known that you were not for Mitchel. So it was quite evident that the force and effect of your speech were in the interest of your own candidate.

Permit me to say that I did not address myself to you personally in my sermon. Your speech was only an incident which compelled me to make clear certain principles. And I looked beyond the present campaign and beyond the Jewish community. I would not, for one moment, permit your contention to go unchallenged that it was permissible to hold out the threat of anti-Semitism in a campaign. This is the first time that such a thing was introduced into American politics. Let us hope it will be the last time.

As you are in a happy frame of mind, because of the election of your candidate, I trust you will patiently bear with me when I put to you the following questions: Did any one make an analysis of the number of voters of the Catholic Church, and was any appeal made to them as Catholics? Did any one make an analysis of the number of voters of the Protestant Church, and was any appeal made to them as Protestants? And will you kindly tell me why politicians should feel impelled to make an analysis of the number of voters of the Jewish Church, and make an appeal to them as Jews?

With these questions, I end my letter, conscious of having fearlessly done a very unpleasant duty. But I wish to assure you that I have never been afraid to differ with powerful men in the Jewish community, when I considered it was my duty to do so. I take my inspiration from the Hebrew prophets who were not afraid to do what they thought was right.

Sincerely yours,
SAMUEL SCHULMAN.

The controversy between Dr. Schulman and Mr. Untermyer arose when the latter, in an address, contended that the Jews of the East Side were the bulwark of the Socialist Party and that if they swept Morris Hillquit and his un-American policies into power they would reap their reward in a harvest of anti-Semitism. Dr. Schulman preached a sermon controverting Mr. Untermyer and charging the latter spoke in the interest of his own candidate, Judge Hylan. Mr. Untermyer replied, in a letter published in The New York Times last Tuesday, by again calling on Jewish leaders to avert "such a catastrophe for my race" as the election of Hillquit.

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BUNGALOW and
FULL SIZE

REED & BARTON

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JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
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Fur-trimmed Suits—smart models of beautiful materials in fashionable shades, beautifully lined—at $75 and $100.

Smartly Tailored Suits
untrimmed and therefore especially suitable to wear with one's own furs—at $50.

Fashionable Coats
trimmed with Seal, Nutria, suede cloths, platinum coatings and Natural Raccoon—of fine velours and imported novelty materials—at $65 and $75.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Women's Daytime Winter Coats
Special at $24

Strictly tailored and many beautifully Fur-Trimmed

These are the most individually-styled coats it has been our privilege to present this season, the styles throughout the entire collection being most uncommon at this modest price. The materials in which they are developed are

Wool Velour, Burella, Kersey, Diagonal Velour and Fancy Mixtures

with collars of self-material, Muskrat or Coney. Half lined or lined throughout with Satin and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.

Exceptional Values in Smart Skirts at $9.75

A new pleated model that has found immediate favor among New York's most fashionably dressed women. Made of the finest quality Broadcloth, showing new and very attractive belt. Waistbands to 36. Black only.

Women's Smart Winter Suits
Taken from Our Regular $29.50 and $35 Stock
Thursday, Special at $22.50

Beautifully tailored straight-line and belted models in all the most fashionable materials, for wear with the new furs; or exquisitely trimmed with Nutria, Seal, Kit-Coney or Kerami. All lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46. They must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Suits in Smart Models for Women of Extra Size, Special $36

Sizes 40½ to 52½. Straight long line models, in strictly tailored effect or trimmed with the newest furs. Fashioned of the most wanted materials, and beautifully Silk lined.
Fourth Floor.

Today a Most Extraordinary
Sale of 300 Women's Dresses
Formerly from $20 to $30
Reduced to $15

Two hundred dresses from our regular stock together with 100 frocks that are offered at this price because of an unusual trade opportunity.

Included are dainty afternoon dresses in Crepe Meteor with Georgette Crepe Waist and Sleeves; Smart Satin and Charmeuse dresses artistically and tastefully embroidered; and modish tailored frocks of Tricotine or Serge embellished with embroidery.

Throughout the entire assortment the values are simply wonderful.

Real Filet Lace Blouses
Thursday, Special at $5.50

In a model that has been selling at much higher cost. Made of Georgette Crepe in Flesh color or Bisque, and in White. The trimming is of genuine Filet Lace, which is most unusual in a blouse so modestly priced.

Only 150—which prompts us to suggest early selection.

New Regaliste and C. B. Corsets

The Saks' Corset Department will feature this week a remarkable assortment of these well-known corsets, exhibiting models for street, evening and sports wear in regular and extra sizes. The new models display many exclusive features well worth your closest attention.

Regaliste Corsets . $5 to $20 | C. B. a la Spirite Corsets . $1 to $5

Well-Known Corsets, Special at $2
In several of the best-known makes. For Women and Misses, in low and medium bust models. *Third Floor.*

Fine Clothes for
Men and Young Men
Closely Priced

IN the distribution of Army Officers' Uniforms, we have gone the full limit and erased the selling margin altogether. . . . . In the field of civilian clothes, these Kirschbaum Suits and Overcoats are priced closer—much closer—to the actual production cost than generally prevails in the selling of Men's and Young Men's Clothes from reputable and recognized origins. . . . . How unusual the values are, the garments are here to bear witness,

$20, $25, $30, $35

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Save
In the Use
Of Wheat
By eating
Grape-Nuts

All the food value of the grain is used in making this delicious food; and its blend of malted barley not only adds to its nourishing qualities but produces a flavor of unusual richness.

All Food—
No Waste!

GOLD SEAL Champagne
Urbana Wine Company
Urbana, N. Y.
Edward S. McGrath, Local Representative, 45 B'dway. Phone Rector 4745.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Let Your Personal Choice Be Your Guide

You can do that safely here because you can count on the dependability of all our fabrics and tailoring, the up-to-date-ness of our styles—and the reasonableness of the prices. For instance, our

Men's Suits at $19.75

are carefully made up in a number of smart Fall fabrics in a range of styles which will hold the interest of the conservative and extreme dressers alike. The price, quality for quality, of course, is less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Four-in-Hands at 94c

New ideas and designs, of repps and twilled silks, more or less conservative. For instance, navy, brown, green, purple, and other dark colors with neat contrasting figures or hair line stripes. Of the sorts that would cost you more elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.89

Be prepared for cooler weather—buy now. Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds. Others at $2.44.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $1.69

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: Oxford, heather and brown mixture. Sizes 10, 10½, 11 and 11½.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist; nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some (Swiss) with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.
Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, *$11.89* to *$27.50*
American make, 7 and 15 jewels, plain and luminous dials, *$7.94* to *$25.75*
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

DRINK TODAY
at your Club
Hotel or Restaurant

Perrier
The Champagne of Table Waters
FROM FRANCE

NEW ITALIAN LINE REACHED BY ENEMY

Continued from Page 1.

a force of approximately 3,000,000 men, but are woefully short of guns, munitions, and provisions. They need guns and munitions the most of all, and these are being rushed by train from France across Northern Italy toward the line of the Piave and the various gateways to the Trentino, west of the Piave. There is no doubt that Berlin is driving its military machine under forced pressure across the Venetian plains with the fullest realization that time is the chief factor in the contest.

The immediate stake of the great war game is Venice, at the head of the Adriatic. The ultimate stake is the invasion of the fertile valleys stretching across all of Northern Italy, where the great industrial centres of Milan, Verona, Padua, Cremona, Mantova, Vicenza, and Brescia are situated. The Germans understand full well that possession of the industrial centres of Italy will come very near laying the Italians as prostrate as the Russians with respect to future conduct of the war. The Italians and their allies keenly appreciate this fact, and the campaign now being pressed so hard in the Austro-German offensive is known to be considered by London, Paris, and Rome as the most crucial since the Germans turned back from Paris in the battle of the Marne.

"It is only possible to say," said an Italian authority today, "that Germany has failed in preventing the Italian army from reaching whatever line of defense the supreme command may have chosen and is now seeking to break that line.

"Germany realizes that if Italy receives the necessary guns, munitions and supplies from her allies it will be possible for her to offer a successful resistance to the advance of the armies of the Central Powers, which was impossible on the Tagliamento because of a lack of material and heavy guns.

"The line of defense chosen by General Cadorna is subordinate to the prompt action of all the Allies. Italy does not possess heavy guns, munitions and material. The race, therefore, is between German strategy and the power to resistance with the little material Italy has got now in order to give the Allies time to rush to the Italian front whatever is needed.

"The quicker the Allies act in this respect the sooner will we know whether the European war is definitely lost for the Central Powers or will have to be dragged along until the belligerents are completely exhausted. The war is going to be decided on the Italian front, as is evidenced by the fact that on this front have been assembled upward of fifty-three divisions of Germans, Bulgarians, and Turks."

AMERICAN AID TO ITALY.

Committees in Rome Untiring in Their Work of Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 6.—A well known politician speaking of the help proffered by America to Italy said:

"The United States comes wonderfully to the aid of her ally Italy with a generosity and promptness truly American, without hesitation and red tape, but simply and wholeheartedly, wishing to do her utmost to help."

All kinds of articles are being rushed up to the front, especially by the different American committees, such as the American Clearing House, which bought up all the woolen articles and bandages available in Rome and sent them immediately to the front. All the American ladies living here work every morning at the American Embassy workrooms, where thousands of articles are ready to be sent off.

The generous gift of $250,000 is to Italian minds an unlimited amount of money. The distribution of this sum has been intrusted to Carl Tailer Kent, who after discussion with different members of the Italian committee as to the institutions most requiring help, has decided to give $25,000 for the establishment of refuges. Tomorrow he will see the heads of the sanitary departments to discuss further donations.

AGAIN URGES AMERICAN AID.

Roman Newspaper Emphatic—Nation's Unity Emphasized.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—"The German plan has failed in regard to its political object," says a semi-official statement issued here today. "Strong confidence is felt that it will fail to accomplish its military object. The military situation, although difficult, is being held in hand, while the political situation is excellent. All the living forces of the nation, without the least discouragement, are united for the attainment of the supreme aim, remaining at the side of the Allies and repulsing the threats and cajoleries of the enemy.

"Naturally the military situation has been overturned completely, since it has been changed from progressive penetration of the enemy's territory, aiming at Laibach and Trieste, into a war of manoeuvre on the Venetian plains.

"The retreat caused a military crisis which gradually is being solved by the assembling of troops on a previously established line and by the rushing up of Anglo-French forces. While this is being done fighting is going on all the time so as to delay as much as possible the advance of the Austro-Germans who desire to take advantage of the situation.

"The Italian Army, faithful to the orders of its leaders, is fighting with a high morale and a firm spirit. Some time must necessarily elapse before an equilibrium has been re-established, but all existing conditions give confidence that the fate of the great battle initiated twelve days ago will be concluded in our favor.

"The Italians are confronted by an imposing concentration of the enemy's troops and materials, under orders of the German General Staff, aiming to obtain on our front a definite decision in the European war by crushing Italy militarily and also by an internal political upheaval.

"Instead, an unprecedented moral union throughout the country has been caused, as the following examples prove:

"The Catholic Party voluntarily has dropped all polemics regarding the answer of Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, to the Papal note and has declared itself ready to perform every duty imposed by patriotism.

"Even the Osservatore Romano, the Papal oficial organ, has urged Catholics fully to accomplish their civic duty.

"The confederation of workmen, representing the whole class, has published a manifesto urging that the mother country be supported by every means."

The Popolo Romano urges efficient help from the United States. If help is to come from that source now is the time, says the newspaper. Italy, it says, is resisting and will resist, but she must have assistance, and that within certain lines in order to be effective, as without grain and coal abundantly supplied she cannot win.

The newspaper declares that Italy's bread question has never been understood abroad. Her population, it points out, lives largely upon bread, and she needs 17,000,000 quintals of wheat to supply this demand. It also urges that 100,000 tons of shipping, in addition to the present supply, is not enough.

"It is time that the Allies quit making such mistakes as at the Dardanelles and in the Balkans," it adds, "and finally understand the importance of Italy's front."

Alluding to the seriousness of the threat against Italy, David Lubin, representative of the United States at the International Institute of Agriculture, said yesterday:

"Perhaps it will prove a good thing. The Austro-German invasion certainly has stirred up the patriotism of Italians as I never dreamed it possible. Also it will show the Allies the need of haste to combat the Austro-German plans to defeat Italy separately, now that Russia is not to be relied upon and also before the United States troops arrive in the Spring. It is an important fact that he Austrians and Germans are horribly short of food for the civilian population and that they must attack, and naturally have done so, at the weakest point."

FOUGHT TO LAST MAN.

Brigade of Grenadiers Stemmed Invading Tide and Saved Army.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Nov. 6, (by The Associated Press.)—Again a brigade of grenadiers has covered itself with glory, standing like a rock in the face of the advancing Austro-German tide until it was overwhelmed. After the enemy had crossed the Tagliamento and was pressing on between Pordenone and Port Ogruaro the grenadiers were assigned to the task of holding up the advance in this region. No shelling from the enemy could dislodge them. They lay prone behind brushwood, calmly awaiting the foe.

As soon as the enemy came within range his ranks were swept with the rifle fire of the grenadiers. The Austro-German lines were filled up immediately, however, and continued to advance in overwhelming waves. As they approached the grenadiers rose to their knees and hurled their grenades, but were unable to turn back such great numbers of the enemy.

The last surviving officer then ordered a bayonet charge. Without hesitation, the grenadiers dashed at the foe. When last seen the few survivors, using their rifles as clubs, were fighting on until, one by one, all fell. That did not occur, however, until they had accomplished their task, for their resistance delayed the enemy until the Italian troops reached a place of safety and were reformed for action.

GEN. BELOW IS HEAD OF DRIVE ON ITALY

Nothing Like 300,000 Germans in It, Gen. Maurice Says—Debacle Due to Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7. General Maurice, Director General of British Military Operations, speaking today of the Italian military situation, said:

"It is most serious, but some reports are much exaggerated. There is no truth whatever in the statement that Mackensen brought off a tremendous surprise with the assistance of 300,000 German shock troops. Mackensen has been made a sort of bogey man. He is not present at this particular German German drive. Von Below is the Commander in Chief on the Italian front, and he has nothing approaching 300,000 Germans.

"Cadorna knew of the approaching attack, its place and approximate date. It is clear that a great part of the disaster, for it can be called nothing else, was due to insidious propaganda which has gone further than Cadorna suspected. Both the British and French are doing everything they possibly can.

"There is no need for alarm concerning the withdrawal behind the Tagliamento. This is part of Cadona's plan and was communicated to us before his troops reached the Tagliamento. The line of final stand depends a great deal on where help reaches the Italians."

Since the Italian debacle various criticisms have been made along the line that had Britain and France contributed the assistance which the Italians were said to have asked for an advance into Austria, the present difficulty could not have arisen. The NEW YORK TIMES is informed on high military authority that these criticisms are uninformed.

There was a certain military school in Italy which held that the best route to Vienna, and even Berlin, was via Laibach, and there were also in London certain strategists who are described as of the amateur class who upheld that view. General discussion among the Allies of the strategy of the war showed an immensely preponderant, if not absolutely unanimous, opinion that a drive into Austria, however successful, could not bring about the decision of the war.

The objections to such a project need only to be suggested. For a concentration on the Isonzo front the Allies would have had the use of only two railways, while the Central Powers would have had the use of four. The distance from the French front to the Isonzo is less for the enemy than for the Allies. A glance at the map of the Italian front will show that the fastnesses of the Trentino would have had to be cleared out before a great army could be pushed far into Austria, as otherwise flank attacks on the line of communication might have cut the advancing force from its base.

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OUR First Mortgage Participation Certificates are shares in mortgages guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company. There is no possibility of loss.

Just now the rate of interest is 5% and we can invest for you any amount, large or small.

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Capital $ 5,000,000
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Jamaica

FRENCH AVIATION CAMPS.

Remarkable photographic reproduction of an overhead view of an aviation camp behind the French lines, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week; 24 pages of rotogravure. On all newsstands, 10 cents.—Advt.

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KATE MORETTI INC.
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THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
SUITS
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Up to $60.
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MADE WITH ROLLING POINTS AND THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
20c EACH 3 FOR 50c
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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Pierce Arrow
A 38-HP four passenger Roadster of the current Series Four is offered for account of owner who has enlisted. Small mileage—new car guarantee.
A 48-HP REBUILT
Limousine, fitted with Westinghouse Air Springs, self starting, electric lighting, new car guarantee, is ready now. Price $2250.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

Improve Your Skin With Cuticura
It is easy, convenient and inexpensive. The last thing at night and the first in the morning, smear the face gently with the Ointment on end of the finger and bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, which it softens. A clear skin, good hair and soft white hands usually follow daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. For sample each free by mail address post card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON
DE PINNA

For her dancing classes and the rather more than informal occasions, when a girl will lay aside for the moment her regulation school dress, she will require, of course, a smartly designed tailored coat of velvet, wool velour, broadcloth, suede velour or heather homespun, and a tailored dress of a corresponding material.

The fitness of such a coat depends first on the selection of the original model and then on the manner in which it is tailored.

De Pinna models are from the best designers in Europe, from whom we select the most exclusive productions.

Imported fabrics are necessarily used by us exclusively in the production of De Pinna adaptations while the tailoring is done under our closest personal supervision in our own tailor shops.

Girls' Coats—for more formal wear. In velvet, wool velours, broadcloth, suede velours and heather homespuns. Sizes, 4 to 16 years. $35 to $110. Some of these coats have fur collars.

Specially designed hats made of materials to match these coats.

Tailored Dresses—for immediate wear, to be worn with these coats, in velvets, navy blue or white serge, imported wool plaids and other selected fabrics. $15 to $55.

Girls' First Suits—made-to-measure and for immediate wear. This is a very important De Pinna specialty.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

JUST a step from the shopping district uptown and the business district downtown are located the two DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE stores.

So, in lower Manhattan, you are never far from one of the places where comfortable footwear has been highly specialized.

If you have ever suffered while "breaking in" new shoes—if you have ever longed for the end of a day to bring relief to burdened feet—stop at one of these stores and find out the merits of this shoe. Ask us to explain the cushion.

Sold only at
1372 Broadway
at 37th St.
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Woolworth Building.

For Men Made by
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by
JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

Gimbels for Victrolas

GIMBELS for Variety

You will find here by far the greatest stock of instruments in town, we believe. We know that here is every model, every wood, every finish, every improvement—and plenty of all the popular types. This will be true right up to Christmas eve.

GIMBELS for Convenience

You reach the Victrola Salon by fast express elevator. You see all these splendid instruments in one vast space, a well arranged unit, complete and together. You hear the desired records comfortably in any of SEVENTEEN sound-proof, ventilated rooms with every Victor record instantly available. You might be in your own home, so intimately private and pleasant are these little rooms.

GIMBELS for Experts

Our people know and love music. They will be of invaluable help to you in making quick and satisfactory selections. BUT ONLY IF YOU REQUEST THEM TO HELP YOU. These are more than mere salespeople, they are connoisseurs of music and expression. They are always anxious to serve you well.

GIMBELS for Service

Here you may select the exact Victrola and have that very one sent to your home—or the original package from the factory, if you like. This is your double warranty of satisfaction. Then, too, your fine new instrument comes to you *quickly*.

GIMBELS for Delivery

Only experienced men deliver our Victrolas. Only swift motor trucks, working on a masterful schedule to insure speed with care and accuracy.

GIMBELS for Low Terms

Victrola prices are the same everywhere. But terms vary. Our terms are as low as any in town. You may select any Victor records—we have them all—and cabinets to match Victrolas IV., VI., VIII. and IX., with no increase in monthly payments. These are the convenient terms:

Victrola VIII.,	$45	Victrola X.,	$85	Victrola XIV.,	$165
Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	7.50
Total,	$50	Total,	$90	Total,	$172.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola, IX.,	$57.50	Victrola XI.,	$110	Victrola XVI.,	$215
Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	10
Total,	$62.50	Total,	$115	Total,	$225
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
				Victrola XVII.,	$265
				Victor Records,	12.50
				Total,	$277.50
				($12.50 Cash, $12.50 Monthly)	

You select your own records with the above outfits. Cabinets to match Victrolas IV., VI., VIII. and IX. will be delivered without any increase in the monthly payments.

The new November records are exceptionally interesting. Hear them at Gimbels. Express elevators to Victrola Salons, Eighth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

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The Government Has Asked Us To Help

Form 1294

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Washington, D. C. 5:53 P. M., Oct. 16, 1917

Recommendations of commercial economy board of council of national defense for restricting number of daily deliveries, eliminating special deliveries, and reducing time limit on return privilege have been adopted in cities and towns with population more than fifteen million people. Merchants in leading cities in all parts of the country are co-operating. Public is readily accommodating itself to restricted delivery service. Result is that stores are operating with considerably smaller forces instead of seeking to replace men entering national service with others drawn from the shipyards, mines, factories, or other work essential for carrying on the war. Board strongly urges the merchants of your city to curtail delivery service and return goods privilege just as far as possible and believes that you can count upon co-operation of public. These are measures of war time efficiency.

Commercial Economy Board
Council of National Defense.

We ask the Public to help us to help the Government

WE know that the appeal of the Government made through the stores of New York will not fall upon deaf ears. We believe it will be unnecessary for the merchants to adopt various rules regulating or withdrawing privileges that the public has been accustomed to, for we feel that the Government's request made through the merchants will be sufficient in itself.

The only rule adopted some time ago by the undersigned merchants is as follows:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

The response to our appeal has already resulted in an important decrease in the number of needless returns and we have been greatly aided in our endeavor to

KEEP DOWN THE PRICE OF MERCHANDISE

in spite of the great increases that we have been compelled to pay. It is not only everyone's patriotic duty to avoid waste in men and materials, but it is imperative, if the retail price of merchandise is to be kept down in spite of the constantly increasing cost, that the waste in distributing be eliminated. You will help us in making a saving that will be yours if you

Return As Little As Possible

Goods thoughtlessly bought and afterwards returned mean waste, decreased efficiency, higher cost to the public and loss to the merchant.

Take Small Parcels With You

If you carry small parcels, we will not be compelled to replace the men from our Delivery Departments who have entered the National Services.

Avoid Asking for SPECIAL Deliveries, They Require Additional Men and Equipment

Shop in the Morning Hours

Savings to You and more salary to the sales people, as the sales person's time is evenly and profitably employed over the entire business day.

Saving in Labor as the clerk's time is all profitably employed, therefore less clerks are required.

Early shopping results in satisfactory, comfortable shopping, as the sales people have the time to show full assortments.

Savings in materials by the avoidance of all kinds of errors made in hurried purchases.

Abraham & Straus
B. Altman & Co.
Arnold Constable & Co., Inc.
Best & Co.
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H. C. F. Koch & Co.
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James McCreery & Co.
A. I. Namm & Son
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Saks & Company
Franklin Simon & Co.
Stern Brothers

JAPAN'S ARMY NOW MAY JOIN IN WAR

Important Developments Possible Following Agreement with United States.

MIKADO'S FLEET TRIED OUT

New Features Introduced In Great Manoeuvres—China Told France Will Welcome Her Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The American-Japanese agreement by which this country recognizes Japan's special interests in China, and which pledges both nations to the maintenance of the principle of the open door, was generally commented upon in diplomatic circles here as a notable diplomatic triumph for Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii.

But the drift of diplomatic opinion was that one of the most important accomplishments flowing out of the negotiations at this time was not so much the recognition by the United States of the fact that Japan had a special interest in China as the collateral pledge given by Japan for more active participation by that nation in the war.

It was pointed out that the United States, like other great powers, was obliged to recognize, either expressly or tacitly, Japan's claims in respect to China, claims which the United States has advanced toward the American continents in the Monroe Doctrine, which is reciprocally recognized by Japan in principle, though not in name, in the exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii.

Japan, according to the diplomats, has consented to furnish a great amount of tonnage for transport purposes and to risk her warships, these forming her immediate contribution to the allied and American cause. Troops are believed to have been promised also, but this question naturally would be reserved for discussion by the Entente nations and the United States. The argument that the Entente should have persuaded Japan to despatch an army to Europe for use in the present war has been voiced in prominent and influential journals in both Russia and Italy.

Lifting of Steel Embargo.

In return for her concessions Japan will obtain from the United States, in addition to the recognition of the foremost principle in Japanese national and foreign policy, that of her special interests in China, the promise of an amount of steel and iron adequate for her needs. One of the considerations which have agitated American minds in respect of the partial lifting of the iron and steel embargo in behalf of Japan has been the fear that, taking advantage of the war situation and of the virtual abandonment by European interests of Far Eastern trade, Japan would emerge from the war as sole possessor of trade opportunities in China.

American business men are understood to take the view that Japanese competition, assisted with materials by the United States, cannot close China's doors to them, as the amount of steel and iron to be exported to Japan may always be regulated by this country. Japan, it was pointed out, will be dependent upon America after the war for her iron and steel, which she will not be able to obtain from England, as the British output will be needed in the reconstruction of Europe.

Japan, as a result of the negotiations with the United States, will assume full risks as a belligerent, political as well as material, and to this end will contribute to a speedier end of the war through the defeat of the Central Powers.

In connection with Secretary Lansing's announcement that a complete and satisfactory understanding on the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific has been reached between the Japanese and American navies, it is learned that Japan's fleet will conclude tomorrow extensive naval manoeuvres which have been in progress for nine days along the Korean coasts, Kyushu, and the Loochoo Islands. Nearly 100 war vessels, aggregating more than 500,000 tons, have participated. A feature of the mimic naval battles has been the extensive activity of submarines and airplanes. Several new features, the nature of which has not been made public, have been introduced.

Japan has dispatched many naval officers to Europe during the war to make observations first-hand. Several of these spent months on the best warships of Admiral Jellicoe's fleet in the North Sea and took part in some of the important naval engagements at the beginning of the war. A score of torpedo boat destroyers and other Japanese warships are now co-operating with the allied navies in the Mediterranean.

Interpretation of Agreement.

It was disclosed today that Japan and the United States might not have identical views concerning the interpretation to be put on the agreement in specific cases. Diplomats stated that in construing the agreement it would be necessary for the two countries to follow the course of the courts in construing legislative enactments. The courts do not examine the statutes alone, but consider also the debates in the Legislature during the discussion of the law.

So, it was asserted, the explanatory statement issued yesterday by Secretary Lansing will be considered, together with the speech by Viscount Ishii in New York on Sept. 30, in which he proclaimed the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East by Japan and declared that not only would Japan not seek to assail the integrity and sovereignty of China, but that she was prepared eventually to defend Chinese independence against any aggression. "Japan," he said, "knows that her own landmark will be threatened by any outside invasion and interference with China."

Secretary Lansing's statement, on the contrary, expressed the view that the exchange of notes recognized the pan-American doctrine in the Far East rather than the Monroe Doctrine. The true significance of Viscount Ishii's utterance, taken together with the concluded agreement, was declared to be evident when the text of the Monroe Doctrine was considered with the name of Japan substituted for the United States and the word Western for European, the Monroe Doctrine reading, in part:

"* * * the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States (Japan) are involved, that the American continents (countries of the Far East) by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European (Western) Power * * *

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States (Japan) and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere (the Far East) as dangerous to our peace and safety. With existing colonies or dependencies of any European (Western) power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European (Western) powers in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States (Japan)."

In his New York address, which the future will look to in order to obtain Viscount Ishii's and Japan's views concerning the pact, Viscount Ishii said:

"Not only, however, has she (Japan) not the slightest intention of violating the territorial rights or sovereignty of China, but rather is she prepared to defend the independence of China against aggression from outside, for any aggression or interference with China means the threatening of Japan's frontiers."

Would Welcome Chinese Troops.

The Chinese Minister at Paris has cabled his Government that the French authorities will welcome Chinese troops to France, according to advices from Peking. The French officials were reported to have promised to accord the same cordial treatment to them as has been accorded to the American soldiers now on French soil.

Chinese Ministers in other allied countries have been instructed to obtain those Governments' views on the proposal to dispatch Chinese military forces to Europe.

HOUSE IN EUROPE, HEADS WAR ENVOYS

Continued from Page 1.

tions which have been unavoidably acting in a measure independently.

"In looking forward to the assembling of the conference it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is a war conference, and nothing else, devoted to devising ways and means to intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by complete co-operation under a general plan and thus bring the conflict to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

Not to Discuss Peace.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—In selecting its representatives to the war conference the United States has provided in advance against becoming involved in any discussion of peace terms or political questions. There is no diplomatic representative with the mission. The business at this time of every member of Colonel House's staff is war-making, and there can be no discussion of any matters not having to do directly with the prosecution of the war.

There have been many indications that the conference was called at the request of the United States.

The situation pictured by Secretary Lansing shows that the real purpose of the conference is to create in effect a great general staff to co-ordinate and direct the energies of the cobelligerents. It will be the duty of the conferees to deal with military strategy in sweeping terms that entire nations will be but units of operations in the great game. The whole fighting force of three-fourths of the world is to be welded into one mighty war-making machine.

Mr. Lansing discloses something of the complex problems with which the Government has had to deal in serving as the treasurer and storehouse for all the Allies. Already money and supplies have been poured out at the call of the various powers with lavish hand. As each mission has come to present its case and state its needs, its arguments have been heard and the resources of the United States have been drawn upon.

Each visiting mission, however, has dealt largely or only with its own needs. Each has clamored for men, ships, money, food, munitions, or what it most lacked. There has been the same lack of co-ordinated plans and predetermined objective and purposes that has been apparent at times on the battlefields of Europe.

Thus, while dealing with the necessity of providing for its own military needs and electing the course of its own military efforts, the United States has been made by circumstances the arbitrator of many phases of the war. It has been forced to make decisions which may have had already a far-reaching effect upon the progress of the war.

The great war conference will relieve the Government of this burden. There is no hint of stinting the help, but at the council table there will be received and weighed, side by side, the needs of all the powers to be aided. The resources of each will be reviewed and a perfected plan of action adopted upon which can be based the delivery of American supplies of men, money, or food at the points where they will be most effective for the common cause.

There have been indications that the Washington Government was anxious to know what might be possible in the way of greater naval activity against the Germans. On his return, Admiral Mayo was in frequent conference with Admiral Benson and members of the Navy General Board. Admiral Benson has the consensus of American naval opinion as to the course deemed wise. No hint of what that opinion is has been permitted to come out.

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Despite the Scarcity of Serge (the Most Fashionable Dress Material of the Season), We Announce This Sale Today
$16.50 and $18 Serge Dresses at $13.95

In this sale you have an exceptional opportunity to choose smartly tailored serge dresses from a varied collection of new and pretty styles.

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THE COLORS: The season's most favored. Burgundy, Plum, Brown, Green, Navy and Black. And as to models, here you will find featured Bustle, Side Draped, Tunic and Surplice effects. Some have pockets, others are handsomely embroidered or trimmed with silk, Georgette Crepe or buttons. There is likewise shown a splendid assortment of dresses fashioned of Velveteen, Satin or Charmeuse, regularly priced up to $22.50, included in this sale at $13.95.

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Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 24th Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 24th Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double 24th Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 24th Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today.

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In every city we can point to leading financial houses that use The Dictaphone. There is The National City Company and a score of other New York institutions. There is The Harris Trust & Savings Bank and many additional Chicago houses. In Pittsburgh, The Dictaphone works "down on the street" for Snow, Church & Company and other high-grade financial concerns.

Right in *your* city there are institutions like yours that consider The Dictaphone a vital adjunct of their office routine. You will feel the same about The Dictaphone after you have installed it.

Perhaps at your desk right now you're getting ready to dictate a batch of letters calling for unusually clear thinking and careful phrasing, for absolutely accurate transcription.

Then they are the very letters for The Dictaphone, for The Dictaphone encourages quick, clear thinking and makes accurate transcription sure.

As for speed—well, we know brokers' offices where a man sits with the telephone receiver in one hand and The Dictaphone tube in the other. He takes the report over the phone, and the next moment he dictates it into The Dictaphone.

Let us send you a list of The Dictaphone users in your line of business. Or inform us any time you would like a demonstration in *your* office, on *your* work.

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

I am Shushan, a little Armenian girl.
My mother and father are dead.
I am now sick and hungry.
You won't let me starve, will you?

If you knew that you could save from starvation a human being like yourself by giving five dollars a month, would you hesitate to give? Americans have never yet failed to help the weak, or the oppressed, or the distressed anywhere; they will not fail now.

Who Will Shirk the Responsibility of Saving Life?

The American heart spreads its generosity over the Universe.

Imagine over **two million people** forgetting every other joy of life that you enjoy and centering all of their desires on one thing—enough bread to keep them alive.

Think of yourself in a similar position—the joy of home life denied you—no hope—no song—no laughing children—no work to do—nothing—but to suffer death from slow starvation. These people have no place to look for help except America—the land of plenty and generous-heartedness.

They cry for bread—a mere crust!

Thousands are dropping by the wayside every month dead—starved to death.

If there should be one of you not able to give as much as $5 a month, give what you can.

Remember the widow's mite.

There are many of you who can afford to give $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, a month.

Those who can afford to give any one of these amounts should do so right away—NOW—for time is precious and the need is oh, so very urgent.

Who can say no to the call for bread when it comes from the lips of Two Million People, mostly women and Children?

Certainly not any red-blooded American!

Picture yourself as being very happy with an allowance of $5 a month for food!

Yet every one of these starving millions will be **supremely happy** if every one of you who can afford to do so will say right now—**Today**—

"I will be responsible for one life at least; I will give every month the money necessary to buy food in order to save one life; IT IS THE LEAST I CAN DO."

Those of you abundantly blessed can derive no greater happiness than by keeping alive as many helpless, hopeless, starving human beings as possible.

Some big hearted men are giving as much as $10,000 a month.

Yet your $5 bill every month, or less—if it is all you can give will give life for at least a little while.

It is inconceivable to think that there should not be over Two Million Americans perfectly willing and able to give out of their bounty enough money to save from starvation **over two million of their brothers and sisters.**

Won't you help?

Hippodrome Mass Meeting

Sunday, November 11, at 3:30 P. M.

Speakers: Mooshek Vorperian; Former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau; Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Hon. Henri La Fountain, Senator of Belgium; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Hon. John H. Finley.

Music:—Tenor, Dan Beddoe; Soloist, Madame Jacobey; W. A. Maloof, Composer and Organist; Chorus of 600 Voices, The New Singing Society, The Globe Chorus and Trinity Reform Church Choir Co-operating. Led by L. Camilieri.

ADMISSION FREE

An Appeal from the White House

President Wilson, on October 29, 1917, issued "An Appeal to the American People" as follows:

"American diplomatic and consular representatives and other American residents recently returned from Western Asia assure me **that many thousands of lives were saved from starvation by the gifts of the American people last winter.** They also bring full assurance of the **continued effective distribution of relief** and report that the suffering and death from exposure and starvation will inevitably be **very much greater this winter than last unless the survivors can be helped by further contributions from America.**

"Reports indicate that of orphans alone there are more than 400,000, besides women and other dependent children, reaching a total of more than 2,000,000 destitute survivors. **The situation is so distressing as to make a special appeal to the sympathies of all.**

"In view of the urgent need I call again upon the people of the United States to make such further contributions as they feel disposed, in their sympathy and generosity for the aid of these suffering peoples. **Contributions may be made through the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or direct to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, One Madison Avenue, New York City."**

Last Saturday the New York Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief issued from their headquarters in the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, an appeal to New Yorkers to help these suffering peoples.

That appeal and this, made through the advertising columns of twenty newspapers, is paid for by private contribution—by a man **who wants all of the people to know about the horrible conditions,** believing that if warm-hearted, generous New Yorkers fully understand the great need of these starving men, women, boys and girls, they will immediately respond, as they always have done, to the call for help.

Not one dollar—not even one cent—contributed by you for the relief of these peoples will be diverted to any other purpose.

Capable workers are in these countries directing the distribution of food. There is no waste. Every dollar you give counts 100 cents in relief.

Won't you find it in your heart to adopt at least one Armenian or Syrian for a year—costing you Five Dollars a month or Sixty Dollars for a year?

Many of you can afford to adopt several. Remember that every Five Dollar Bill saves one life a month—only about 17 cents a day.

$30,000,000 is needed for this Winter.

Write a check to-day and make it payable to

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer,
New York Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief,
1 Madison Avenue, New York.
Telephone Gramercy 1024.

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The Sole Survivor

Mooshek Vorperian, a 17-year-old boy, was the **only** one of 550 Armenian males to escape being chopped to pieces with axes and knives as were the others. Read his story:

"I lived happily with my father, mother, two sisters and brother until March, 1915, when suddenly our town was surrounded by Turkish soldiers and we were imprisoned and tortured.

"First they tortured the professor of history in our American Missionary College. They beat him with sticks; they burned his hair; they burned his fingers and finally they **crucified** him. All the time he was murmuring, 'Oh God, all this for your sake!'

"After two months of this terrible torture 3,000 Armenians—550 males and 2,450 women and children were deported to the Syrian and Arabian deserts.

"My eldest sister was a beautiful girl. My mother tried to make her less beautiful. **She knew** what was likely to happen to her. My mother cut off my sister's long blond hair, but they could not take out her beautiful eyes.

"On our way to the deserts, a Turkish officer saw my sister and asked for her. My father refused. I will never forget his words. He said, 'You are a Turk and I am an Armenian: you are a Moslem and I am a Christian, I cannot give you my daughter. If it were not written in our Bible that suicide is sin, I would throw myself with my daughter into the river.'

"A little while after my father was butchered, together with all the other Armenian males—all except myself. I was left alone with women and children—a lad of 15.

"Then when the Turkish officer came and demanded my sister for his harem, what could I do—a defenceless boy of 15? **What could she do?** She had to yield. But she exacted a promise from the man that he would allow my mother and other sister and my little brother to return to our home.

"On our way back home, which we did not know had been devastated of everything, my little brother could not bear the horrible suffering and he died. He died from starvation. He would wake up in his delirium and cry out 'Brother, do you not see there in that corner that they are killing our father—just there in that corner?'

"I escaped finally—but I had to leave behind my mother and sister. I have not heard from them since I said good-bye. God knows what has happened to them.

"I will tell more of the details of the tragedy of my young boyhood at the great meeting to be held in the Hippodrome, New York, on Sunday afternoon at 3:30."

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer,
1 Madison Avenue, New York.

Enclosed find $.....for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Name .....

Address ....

N. Y. T.

This work is conducted in perfect co-operation and with full approval of the American Red Cross, whose agents do not cover this field.

CANADIANS TIGHTEN THEIR GRIP ON RIDGE

German Troops, Ordered to Counterattack at Passchendaele, Lose Commander.

400 PRISONERS REPORTED

Teutons Turned Guns on Their Own Men Who Were Taken, Says Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Field Marshal Haig's report tonight shows that the Canadians are holding their gains in and beyond the village of Passchendaele, the key position northeast of Ypres, which they captured in a hard fight with the Germans yesterday. Despite the Hindenburg order to retake the village at all costs, the Germans have ventured no counterattack so far.

More than 400 prisoners were taken in the successful rush of the Canadians. The Reuter correspondent at the British front telegraphs:

"A considerable number of the prisoners taken at Passchendaele were killed by the fire of their own guns as they were being brought back, whether by accident or design has not been learned. Otherwise the total would have been much higher."

British Loss Light, Haig Says.

Field Marshal Haig's night report reads:

During the day the work of organising our new positions at Passchendaele and on the high ground in the neighborhood of the village continued without interruption from the enemy. In spite of the great importance which it is known the enemy attached to this commanding locality, no hostile reaction has yet followed its capture.

Over 400 prisoners, including twenty-one officers, were taken by us in our attack yesterday, so far as has been reported. Our losses in this highly successful operation were very light.

The afternoon official statement read:

On the battlefront there is nothing to report except intermittent German artillery operations. Our troops have been engaged in consolidating the positions won in yesterday's attack.

A successful raid was carried out last night by Liverpool troops northwest of Queant. We captured a few prisoners.

Canadians Take Five Field Guns.

A dispatch from Canadian Headquarters in France says:

"Besides more than 400 prisoners in the Canadian cages back of Passchendaele this morning, five field guns have been accounted for. The German losses yesterday were very heavy, while those of the Canadians were comparatively light. Many Germans were killed by their own barrage fire.

"One prisoner reports his whole company casualties, those who endeavored to run back before our advancing troops being caught in our barrage, while others were either killed or taken prisoners. Another prisoner says that our barrage was so perfect, his regiment suffered the heaviest losses. Ordered to counterattack, his battalion in this regiment advanced in extended order until within striking distance, but the losses were so enormous they were ordered to retire. On the retreat they were mowed down by our machine guns."

Berlin Admits Loss to British.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—German troops on the Flanders front are holding a line along the eastern edge of Passchendaele village, Army Headquarters announced today. The British penetrated Passchendaele yesterday, the official statement says, but had to relinquish later the eastern part of the village. Fresh forces were brought up at noon by the British but, it is stated, they were able only to effect a local extension of their penetration in the vicinity of Passchendaele.

CANADIANS CUT OFF GERMAN COLONELS

Loss of Officers Hindered Defense Plans at Passchendaele —Hot Fight in Marshes.

BY PHILIP GIBBS

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 7.—Hindenburg's command that Passchendaele must be held at all costs or if lost must be retaken at all costs has not so far been fulfilled by the Eleventh Prussian division, which garrisoned the town. The crest of the great ridge of Passchendaele and the high ground about it are firmly British and as yet there have been only a few feeble attempts at counterattacks by the enemy.

Why there is no strong and well organized counterattack is a mystery to the German officers and men taken prisoner by the Canadians, and especially to two battalion commanders whom I saw marching down today behind the British lines at the head of a small party of Prussian soldiers. It is a common enough thing now to meet such groups of prisoners on the road—so usual since the first days of the Somme fighting in July of last year that unless they are in great numbers the British do not trouble to turn their heads to look at them. They belong to the general picture of the war zone, with its ruins, its shell holes, its surging transport, its marching troops, its pack mules, colored laborers, khaki, and mud. Field gray men pass down from the latest show and merge into this dirty pageantry.

Colonels Besieged in "Pillbox."

This morning some officers and myself turned to stare at this batch of prisoners marching slowly behind a mounted escort, for we knew these men were the last remnant of the garrison of Passchendaele, and that the two Colonels at their head were those who directed the defense. It was a poor defense in the end, and after the attack began the two battalion commanders, with their runners and batmen, had sat in a pillbox outside Passchendaele surrounded by shellfire, with two machine guns outside their door, not knowing what was progressing outside, except that the Canadians were all around them, and wondering how long it would be before they had naked bayonets and revolvers covering them from the entry to this concrete chamber.

One of the German Colonels was the commander of the support battalion. He apparently had come up to Passchendaele the night before to confer with the commander of the front line. From 6 o'clock yesterday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon he sat with his brother officer and four or five men in that little stone house which was already their prison and might be their tomb.

For some queer reason this pillbox of theirs was overlooked by the assaulting troops, as no machine gun fire came from it. It was passed by, perhaps, as an empty house, and the "mopping up" did not trouble about it. The commander of the support line, a tall, bearded man, very handsome and soldierlike as I saw him today, urged the other commanding officer, a younger, weaker looking man, to stay quiet and await the counterattack. "Our men are sure to come," he said, "and then we shall be rescued."

Officers Gave Way Under Strain.

Hour after hour passed, following the British attack at dawn, and there was no sign of advancing Germans or of retreating Canadians. Imagine the nervous strain of those two men and of the soldiers who sat watching them and listening to their conversation as it could be heard through the crashing of shells outside. At 4 o'clock neither of these battalion commanders could endure the situation longer. "If we stay here they will kill us when they find us," said the tall, bearded man. "It is better to give ourselves up now," they decided. So they told their own story. At 4 o'clock they went outside and crossed a few yards of ground, until they were seen by some Canadians, and raised their hands as a sign of surrender.

It may have been that the absence of the commander of the support line was the reason for the poor effort made to counterattack yesterday after the Canadian assault had swept through Passchendaele. I think there must have been other reasons, but, whether or no, it is certain no big attack developed.

Groups of men were seen assembling yesterday at various places to the north of Passchendaele, but these were scattered by our gunfire. Other groups were seen to the north of Mosselmarkt, on the left, but these also were broken up and did not draw near. After fierce gunfire yesterday afternoon all along the crest of the ridge the enemy's bombardment slackened and the night was quieter than the Canadians had expected, though Passchendaele and the neighborhood could not be called really quiet.

I told in my message yesterday the general outline of the Canadian attack on Passchendaele itself. The Prussian garrison did not fight very stubbornly, but fled, if the men had any chance to do so, as soon as the Canadians were sighted at close quarters.

Outposts in Marshes Taken.

In spite of the severe machine-gun fire, the Canadians' advance on the right wing was rapid and complete, and they sent back about 230 prisoners from the blockhouses, cellars, and shell craters during the morning. The action was more difficult on the left up from Meetcheele to Mosselmarkt and Goeberg, a distance of more than a thousand yards, and a further objective than that of their comrades on the right.

The Canadians here on the left were confronted with a difficult problem, owing to the nature of the ground. Below Goeberg spur on the western side was a horrible swamp, into which the naval brigade had plunged when they made their desperate attack in the last days of October. The enemy had outposts in these marshes at Vine Cottage and Vanity Farm. For a time they had thrust a wedge into our line on the left of the Canadians, but I have already told of the heroic little attack by English and Canadian troops which drove them out.

Before yesterday's battle these small groups of men held on grimly under great difficulties, quite isolated in their bog. It was necessary to capture Vine Cottage in order to defend the Canadian left flank in this last attack, and for that purpose a small body of Canadians was sent night before last to seize it and hold it while the main assault of the Canadian left wing, avoiding the swamp altogether there, was to attack along Goeberg spur. This plan of action was carried out, but not without hard fighting around Vine Cottage.

Fierce Struggle for Cottage.

It was a hard and bloody little action which the German garrison of Vine cottage fought with great courage, using their machine guns savagely. By working through a swamp and getting on in short rushes to close quarters the Canadians were able at last to close around this position and storm it. The survivors of the garrison then surrendered. They numbered forty men.

Meanwhile, on the high ground of Goeberg, the main left wing of the Canadian troops took the ground that was once Weetscheele Village in their first wave of assault and afterward closed round Mosselmarkt. Here, in a desert of shell craters and wreckage, there were some concrete cellars and forts, one of them being used as battalion headquarters, another as a field dressing station. Over a hundred prisoners were gathered from this neighborhood, not in big batches, but scattered about the ground in shell craters and cellars. Three German field guns were captured with other trophies, including stores and ammunition.

It will never be knwn how many prisoners were taken yesterday. Many of them never reached our lines and never will. They were killed by their own barrage fire, which swept over all this territory when the enemy knew he had lost it.

Rain fell in the afternoon and more heavily today in sudden storms, which were broken through at times by bursts of sunshine gleaming over all the wet fields.

When I went up to see Passchendaele yesterday and all that great shellfire of battle, one little picture came through the mist that was closing in and gave a quick touch of the drama to the dreariness of the battlefield, in which men wandered like gray ghosts. It was a column of transports galloping up to the guns with ammunition. Heavy shells were coming over from the enemy and the roads were not safe for man or beast, but this gun limber went at a gallop through the mud, flinging clots of earth from the wheels while the drivers in steel hats leaned forward over the horses' necks and rain slashed them. Through the mist came the red flashes of our guns and above the wild orchestra of all the gunfire there rose the shriek of railway engines—those heavy black engines which go into the hearts of battlefields along lines which [illegible] at the risk of life.

FRENCH BEAT OFF ATTACKS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Germans made an unsuccessful attack last night on the Verdun front at Chaume Wood. German attacks near St. Quentin and northwest of Rheims also failed.

The War Office communication issued this afternoon says:

Enemy attacks against our trenches in the region of St. Quentin and northwest of Rheims, in the sectors of Sapignuel and Godat, cost him losses without any result.

On the right bank of the Meuse a violent bombardment in the region of Chaume Wood was followed by an infantry attack. Beaten back by our fire, the Germans were not able to approach our lines.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The statement issued from army headquarters this afternoon on operations along the French front says:

There was a revival of artillery activity at many points, which increased to great violence, especially on the eastern bank of the Meuse and at times in the Sundgau (Alsace front.)

Have You Power to Perform?

Strength of mind and strength of body depend largely upon the health of the blood. If your blood is thin and watery it lacks the strength to carry off the poisons and waste tissues with which your system is constantly clogged.

This condition saps your vitality, decreases the quality and quantity of your day's work, and makes your life weary and anxious. Eventually comes anemia, a very dangerous disease.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

A valuable tonic because it fortifies and enriches the blood, charges it with iron and creates thousands of new, strong, rich, red cells. When the blood becomes strong in iron and red cells it is hard to remain sick.

If you are run down from overwork, worry or an attack of sickness—if your appetite is poor and you have recently lost weight—if you are pale and too easily fatigued—take a course of Pepto-Mangan. It will soon help you, unless you have a serious organic disease.

Pepto-Mangan cannot disturb the digestion or injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: For your own protection be careful that you get genuine Pepto-Mangan—Gude's. It comes only as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. For sale in all drug stores. Read the circular around the bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

It's *Your* Fault If Your Feet Aren't Fit For Duty

BECAUSE you have been wearing pointed, bone-bending shoes that cause corns, bunions, callouses, flat feet, ingrown nails.

The Nation needs your best work. To do your best work, you need sound, dependable feet.

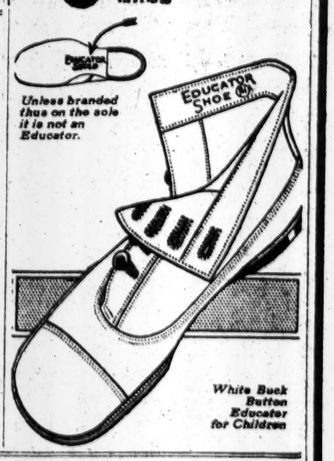
Get rid of absurd "fashionable" footgear *now*. Put on Educators instead. Educators are healthful, comfortable, sensible. Because specialists designed them to "let the feet grow as they should." Educators are

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

BE sure EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no protection stronger than this trademark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer—Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS

EDUCATOR SHOE



AFTER critical comparison you will recognize the emphatic superiority of

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

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CLEAR AS A BELL

THE HIGHEST CLASS TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.

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N-12

What a pity she doesn't know

Resinol

would help clear her skin

"She would be a pretty girl, if it wasn't for that inflamed complexion!" But the *regular* use of Resinol Soap, aided at first by a little Resinol Ointment, would probably make it clear and fresh. If a poor skin is *your* handicap, begin using the Resinol treatment, and see how quickly it improves.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are excellent, too, for the care of the hair, and keeping the hair live and lustrous. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment (two sizes).

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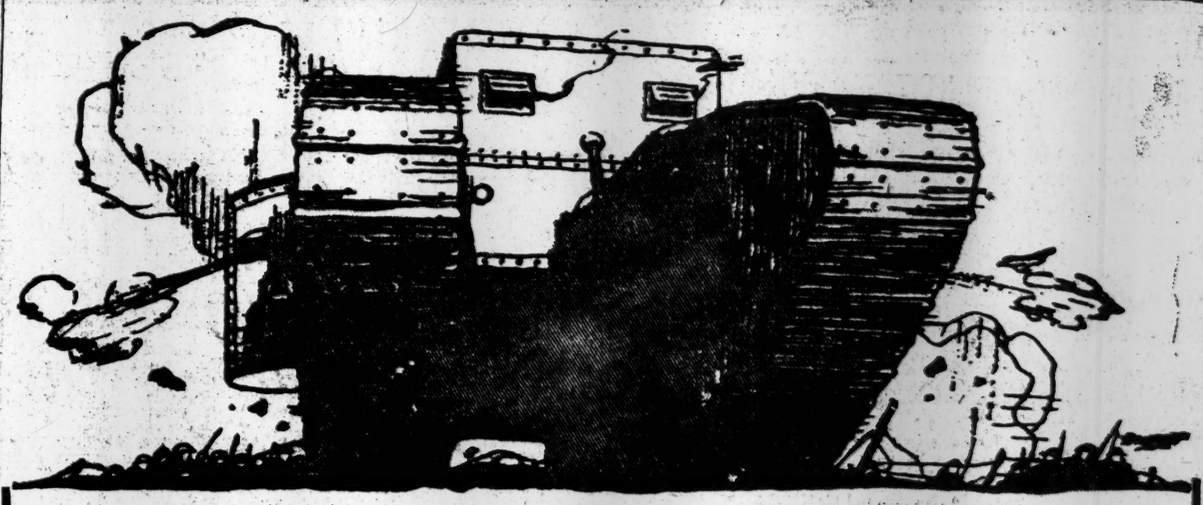


Come to Hero Land!

You are going to have a chance to get into the trenches—without leaving New York! You are going to see a tank in action! You are going to see the inside of a captured German dug-out—right here in town! You are going to get your first vivid idea of all that those boys of ours are facing with their Allies in France!

At the Grand Central Palace on the 24th of this month HERO LAND will be reproduced. Nearly one hundred national war relief organizations have combined to achieve the most life-like, faithful picture of actual battle-scenes that can be created by all the Allied Governments joining forces with our own.

For American and Allied relief! That is the purpose of HERO LAND. Every penny that is raised will be sent, after the bare expenses are met, to alleviate suffering and carry cheer and comfort to wounded Americans and their brothers-in-arms.

To-day more than three hundred of New York's most representative and public spirited women are starting out upon a four days' drive to distribute not less than a quarter of a million tickets for HERO LAND. They will come to you as the emissaries of the men who are fighting for you in France. Their mission is one of mercy, of unselfish devotion, of Americanism in its truest sense. For them we bespeak the courtesy and generosity of every New Yorker whose thoughts and sympathies are with the men in the trenches.

Your attendance at HERO LAND will be more than a patriotic service.

It will be an event of the most intense personal interest to you to visit the five great floors of this most graphic of spectacles—to wind your way through real trenches in the basement—to see the British tank, just from the firing line, do its deadly, amazing work—to attend any one of four theatres with the most popular artists—to dine or sup or have tea at the old Cheshire Cheese or the Italian Restaurant or the Cafe de Paris or the Red Cross Tea-Room—to feel the lure and romance of Oriental enchantment in the Bagdad and Far Eastern bazaars—to watch the latest war movies and the champion ice-skaters.

But wait! More of the details will be published as the opening comes nearer. For the present, remember to open your heart to the men abroad by opening your purse in the modest way that HERO LAND'S friends will ask of you to-day!

HONORARY PATRONS

The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour

The Honorable Henri Franklin-Bouillon, French Minister of State

Lord Northcliffe

His Excellency, Count V. Macchi de Cellere, the Italian Ambassador to the U. S. A.

His Excellency, Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to the U. S. A.

His Excellency, E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister to the U. S. A.

Brig. General James D. McLachlan
Brig. General W. A. White
Governor Charles S. Whitman
Hon. John Purroy Mitchel

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Mrs. Wm. Astor Chandler
Mr. Frank Crowninshield
Mr. William Adams Delano
Miss Diane del Monte
Mrs. Oliver Iselin
Miss Winifred Ives
Mrs. John Magee
Mrs. Charles H. Marshall
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard
Mr. John Moffat
Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
Mme. G. E. Poccardi
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin
Mrs. Ralph Sanger
Mr. Felix M. Warburg
Mr. H. J. Whigham
Mrs. H. P. Whitney
Mrs. Payne Whitney
Mr. Louis Wiley
Mrs. Roger Winthrop

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK

Three hundred prominent, busy women (constituting one hundred Committees), authorized representatives of Relief Organizations participating in HERO LAND, will call on you today, Friday, Monday or Tuesday morning and ask you to buy admission tickets for HERO LAND.

Calls will be made between 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and will be brief, business-like and to the point.

You will be asked to purchase the number of tickets your business and financial standing warrants.

Every ticket purchased will help the great cause of HERO LAND.

The service rendered by these Committees is entirely voluntary, and in recognition we bespeak for them a prompt audience, courteous reception and liberal purchase.

The Management Committee.

Chairman Executive Committee
Mr. John Moffat

Treasurer
Mr. Charles H. Sabin
New York Chapter of The American Red Cross in charge of the Tea Garden.

Chairman Entertainment Committee
Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson

Chairman Booths Committee
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard

Chairman Poster Committee
Mr. H. J. Whigham

Chairman Decoration Committee
Mr. William Adams Delano

Chairman Italian Section
Mme. G. E. Poccardi

Chairman Publicity Committee
Mr. Frank Crowninshield

Chairman Ticket Committee
Mrs. Payne Whitney

Chairman Patronage Committee
Mrs. Gifford Pinchot

Chairman Program Committee
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin

Chairman Donation Committee
Mrs. Chas. H. Marshall

Auditors:
Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Executive Secretary
Mr. Er Lawshe

Organizing Secretary
Mr. J. E. Shay

Financial Secretary
Mr. G. H. Smith

HEROLAND

ARREST BRITON HERE AS SINN FEIN AGENT

Secret Service Men Believe He Was Transatlantic Messenger for Agitators.

TEARS LETTER IN PIECES

Thomas Welsh, Caught Soon After Arriving from Abroad, Held Under the Enemy Act.

Agents of the United States Secret Service delivered into the hands of the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon Thomas Welsh, a British subject, who is said to have been employed as a transatlantic messenger for the Sinn Fein agents in the United States and Ireland.

Welsh was arrested several days ago just after he debarked from an Atlantic liner which had arrived at New York from an allied port in Europe. In some way or other not disclosed Welsh learned his arrest was sought and it is said he tried to destroy a 2,000-word document, which he tore into small pieces. These fragments were picked up by Secret Service agents and pieced together. The document proved, it is asserted, to be a communication from Sinn Fein agitators in Ireland to their representatives in this country.

Technically Welsh is held under a section of the recently enacted Trading with the Enemy act, which prohibits the carrying of mail between American and foreign ports by unauthorized agents. He is in the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail. He refused to make any statement yesterday when arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock.

Welsh was arrested last Monday afternoon. He had been under suspicion for some time, and an agent of the Secret Service who was following him saw him remove a document from his pocket, tear it into small pieces, and throw them away. The pieces were immediately gathered up and Welsh was taken to the office of William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

Welsh proved to be an unwilling witness, and refused to give any information to Chief Flynn. While he did not deny trying to destroy the Sinn Fein document he maintained that he did not know what it was and that he did not know how it came into his possession. He is said to have made several trips between this country and Ireland since this nation declared war on Germany, usually as a member of the crew of some passenger-carrying liner.

Document in Long Hand.

The Sinn Fein document was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE TIMES. It is written in long hand, and is evidently the work of a highly educated person. It is four foolscap pages long, and persons referred to in the document are described by their initials only. In one instance the word "Liam" is spelled out. This undoubtedly refers to "General" Liam Mellows, the Sinn Fein leader, arrested by the Secret Service two weeks ago, while the letter "M" in the letter is believed to refer to Dr. McCarton, the Sinn Fein agent now under arrest at Halifax, where he was taken from an eastbound liner by agents of the Canadian Secret Service. Mellows was released from the Tombs a few days ago under $7,500 bail, and it is reported that his case was brought to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury yesterday.

The complaint on which Welsh was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock was sworn to by Capt. Frank Burke, one of Chief Flynn's principal assistants in New York.

The complaint states that Welsh arrived in New York Nov. 4 and that he "knowingly and feloniously brought into the United States a certain letter and writing and other tangible form of communication." The letter, which is the four-page document referred to, was turned over by Chief Flynn to Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who is directing the Grand Jury investigation of Sinn Fein activities in the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Knox, when asked about the contents of the documents, said that it was "unusually interesting" and added that for the present he did not think it would be wise to make the text of it public. A number of New York Sinn Fein sympathizers are reported to be among those referred to in the document and it is understood that the activities of these men are now the subject of Government investigation.

"Does this communication refer to possible future activities of the Sinn Fein in Ireland?" Chief Flynn was asked.

McCarton Maintains Silence.

"That is a question," he replied, "which I am unable to answer at this time."

An agent of the Government who was sent to Halifax several days ago to interview Dr. McCarton has returned to New York. This agent said that he was unable to get any statement of value from McCarton, who said that he would talk only on one condition, and that was that he be transferred from Canadian to American territory. The agent offered to take him to the American Consulate in Halifax.

"The Consulate is American territory," the agent told McCarton.

"Yes," answered McCarton, "but it's not the kind of territory I have in mind. New England is the kind of territory I am thinking about."

McCarton's proposition was declined, and he will remain in the custody of the Canadian authorities.

In searching the effects of "General" Mellows, the Government agents, it was said yesterday, came into possession of considerable data, including a number of interesting documents. These documents are said to concern Sinn Fein activities for several years past, and to shed much light on the conspiracy for German intervention in Irish affairs, which was headed by Sir Roger Casement.

NAMED ON WAR BOARD BY MOTOR INDUSTRY

Lee and Copland Will Help Draft Plan for Conscription of Automobile Plants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—John R. Lee and A. W. Copland of Detroit today were named members of an official committee of three to aid the Government in applying the energies of the automobile industry to the prosecution of the war. Mr. Lee was named by Henry Ford and Mr. Copland by the Motor Accessories Manufacturers. The third member will be appointed by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Conscription of a considerable part of the nation's motor manufacturing facilities for war purposes is expected to begin as soon as details can be worked out. It will be the duty of the new committee, working with the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, to adapt the industry to the needs of the Government.

Priority shipment orders already have indicated what industries may be expected to be called on next for direct aid in bringing victory to the American arms. Restrictions on the shipment of materials for the manufacture of furniture, pianos, and pleasure vehicles, and the construction of theatres and highways were placed several weeks ago. The army's needs will be the determining factor in deciding when other industries shall be shown how they can do their part.

So long as war demands do not find hindrance in the manufacture of luxuries there will be no disturbance of any industry, but the War Industries Board has made it clear that it will not hesitate to call on any manufacturer to turn his plant to making war supplies, if the shortage of raw materials, the problem of transportation, or the need for more munitions renders such a step imperative.

A priority order which cut off from the automobile manufacturers all shipments of alloy steel precipitated conferences with them and the decision to apply the policy of virtual conscription first to motor plants. The order subsequently was revoked, but may be reimposed if conditions demand.

With the growth of the army, it is expected that many raw materials needed in munitions work will be shut off, partly or entirely, from non-essential industries, which will be expected to begin making Government necessities. It is the announced policy of the Council of National Defense to let contracts to established plants wherever possible, not only to save time, but to prevent unsettlement of labor conditions.

MAY INVADE BRITAIN, LORD FRENCH WARNS

Asserts This May Be "the Next Surprise," and Urges Full Preparation.

BONAR LAW REASSURES

Nation Can Look to the Future with Full Confidence, Chancellor Tells Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—While Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was making a speech at Manchester today saying that Great Britain could look to the future not only with hope, but with absolute confidence, Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander of the Home orces, gave warning of a possible invasion of the country. Lord French said that Great Britain must be prepared for any and every eventuality.

"For all we know," he said, "the next surprise may be an invasion of this country. Be ready, then, for anything."

Bonar Law's Manchester speech was delivered at a great War Aim meeting. He said that Great Britain's overseas force was more than 3,000,000, and added: "A mightier force never existed."

Great Britain had trebled the airplane engine production, he announced, since October, 1916.

"As for the submarine campaign," continued the Chancellor, "I can say with certainty that it is not going to bring us to our knees."

Referring to the Italian situation Bonar Law said:

"We are watching with the deepest anxiety what is happening in Italy—with deep anxiety, but not without hope."

He believed the Italian Army would be able to stop the German advance until aid had come from Great Britain and France.

Rebukes Financial Alarmists.

On the subject of war loans the Chancellor said:

"A determined effort is being made by a small section to frighten depositors, particularly small investors, from lending money to the State by saying that it is unsafe. Nothing could be more absurd. It is also nonsense to say that the debt would be repudiated. If we lose this war it might be. No investment in this kingdom would be safe if that happened. It would not be the loss of our money we would think about then."

The meeting itself, he said, was proof that, whatever it cost, the nation did not intend that that should be the end. He asserted that the war loan launched early this year was better than the Government had expected. The Government had thought of raising another loan this Autumn, he said, but there were reasons which made it desirable to try other methods. He had therefore tried the experiment of getting weekly the money needed, and the bankers were eager that this plan should be adopted.

Macready Calls for Men.

Major Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, Adjutant General of the army, in a statement today, asserted that Great Britain still needed men. He could not give exact figures, but said:

"Every man that can be spared from the industries is needed—badly needed. Every woman that comes forward helps her country by releasing a man. We appeal to them to answer the call."

George H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, also made a statement today, saying that the war would be won by the Allies, whatever setbacks they might suffer.

"We will go on until victory is attained," he said. "The enemy must be made to acknowledge his guilt and shame. His crimes are crimes against civilization. We cannot have an inconclusive peace."

MALONE SUED AS RECEIVER.

Ex-Collector Asked to Give Accounting of Mortgage Proceedings.

An application was filed yesterday to compel Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port, who resigned and then took an active part in the candidacy of Morris Hillquit, to make an accounting of money paid him as receiver in a mortgage foreclosure proceeding. The application was made by Alexander & Green, counsel for the estate of James Ben Ali Haggin, owner of the mortgage in question.

The petition states that Mr. Malone was appointed receiver in 1909 when suit was brought by Mr. Haggin to foreclose a mortgage on the property at 272 West Seventy-third Street, owned by the late Eugene Rubino, partner of Mr. Haggin in various enterprises, which was subject to a prior mortgage held by Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, widow of Edward Kelly, a banker. The petition states that when the interest on the prior mortgage fell due, Mr. Haggin was compelled to pay it to protect his mortgage because the receiver failed to do so. Mrs. Kelly sued to foreclose her $20,000 mortgage and on June last the property was sold with a deficiency of $3,084, so that the Haggin interest was wiped out. Mr. Malone is alleged to have received certain moneys for which he has made no accounting.

In Mr. Malone's behalf it was said that he would make a full explanation of his acts when the case is heard.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE relieves the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS - 13, Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175, New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or London houses enabling friends fighting in Europe to select their gifts personally

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Read LIEBKNECHT'S suppressed book
MILITARISM
$1.00 net. B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, N. Y. C.

Two full page pictures of ammunition factories, with women workers, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents.—Advt.

Amberg

It's Easy to Find Letters
If You Use Amberg Service

Have you ever been guilty of writing "your letter was lost in our files"? A file is a place to find documents, not to lose them.

Persistent misfiling means your files are not simple enough. Perhaps you have been trying to bend your business to fit a preconceived filing plan?

Amberg Service *fits filing principles to your individual business*, then makes the method expand to keep pace with your growth. Let us tell you more about the Amberg Way.

Ask us any questions on filing. Write for literature.

Amberg File and Index Co.
Established 1868
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing.
79 Duane Street, New York City.
Telephone 5164 Worth.

Copr. Life Pub. Co.

God Bless Woman

The Woman-In-War Number of LIFE is dedicated to the noble women of America and the wonderful work they are doing. This number is just out, price 10 cents, all news-stands. Issue dated November 8. "The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver." Who is she? See this week's

Life

$5.00 a year
$5.52 Canadian
$6.04 Foreign
14 West 31st Street, New York.

How Far Must We Curb the Bully of Europe?

PRESIDENT WILSON declines to take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of any peace that is to endure.

What sort of a German Government, then, could this country trust? Is it enough to curb the Kaiser's power through constitutional reforms, or must the war continue until revolution makes Germany a republic?

William H. Taft
Former President of the United States

will discuss the probability of a revolution and will describe the kind of German Government that would meet the President's demands, in an editorial in the

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER
The National Newspaper

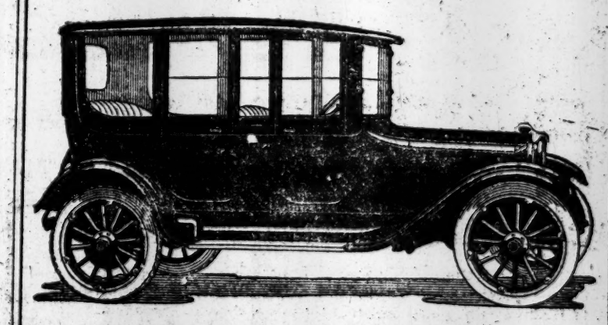
Thursday, November 8

DODGE BROTHERS
WINTER CAR

People come in with a real desire to own the car.
It is more than a mere willingness to buy.
A good opinion has been formed in advance.
The car seems to stand well everywhere, and with the best class of buyers.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.
The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1050; Touring Car or Roadster, $885; Sedan or Coupe, $1350
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)



Colt-Stratton Company
Now at Our New Salesroom
1847 Broadway, at 60th St. Phone Columbus 7101
Open Evenings

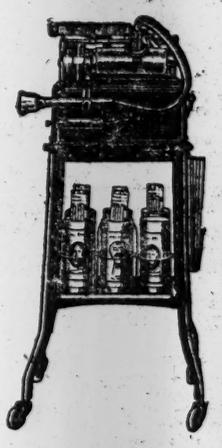
Starting Tomorrow
You will have to put a 3c stamp on every letter you mail out of town.
3
Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.
114 Liberty Street
New York
But—
"I Can Save You the Extra Cent —and More"
Edwin C. Barnes

"Save That Extra Cent. I Can Show You How."
Edwin C. Barnes

One week ago I made this same offer to the business men of New York. The response was immediate and came from men who take nothing for granted—men whose decisions are based upon facts, not theory. These are men who are keen, analytical, and who hold themselves in great reserve until a proposition "proves up." This is the type of men who quickly saw the wisdom of installing the

EDISON
Dictating Machine

Made by Edison



Installed by Barnes

The Edison not only cuts correspondence costs, but it makes "Better Letters" a certainty. YOU need it—*every business* needs it. Find out about the Edison Dictating System. See it in actual use in your own office.

Phone Rector 3598
For a Demonstration.

A demonstration in your own office with your own work costs nothing. It incurs no obligation of any kind on your part. We consider it a privilege. Make a memorandum to call Rector 3598 the moment you get into your office this morning.

Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.
114 Liberty Street
New York.

STRIKING BUTCHERS TELL OF BIG GAINS

Assert That 500 Employers Have Signed Union's Closed-Shop Agreement.

WIN WAGE CONCESSIONS

Leading Proprietors Hold Out Against Demand for Discharge of Non-Union Men.

While leading master butchers minimized yesterday the success of the "closed-shop" drive which the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union is making on the 1,500 retail butcher shops of Manhattan, Joseph Menhart, Third National Vice President of the union, declared last night that 500 employers since last Monday had signed an agreement to operate the closed shop. This list included many retail butcher shops in the Harlem district. Several of these shops were conceded by the Master Butchers' Association as having signed the union agreement. The shops which have signed the agreement may be told from today, because a large celluloid sign is to be suspended in their windows, reading:

"This is to certify that this meat market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we recommend it to the patronage of all. This card shall not be placed in any market without the permission of the association, and shall remain the property of said association, and may be withdrawn at the discretion of the International Secretary-Treasurer."

Mr. Menhart denied that the union was merely making a technical fight for strictly union butcher shops throughout Manhattan. "Many of the shop proprietors paid wages of from $18 to $19 a week and obliged their men to work twelve or fourteen hours a day," he said. "When we started to agitate, some of these proprietors, in order to escape having a closed shop, granted our demands of a minimum of $22 a week and eleven hours a day."

The union has dropped its demand that the men have Wednesday afternoons free during the Summer months. If all proprietors of retail and wholesale supply houses and steamboats where meat is sold in Manhattan do not sign the closed shop agreement, their employes will be called out on strike, Vice President Menhart said.

President A. S. Grimm of the East Side Branch of the United Master Butchers of New York, who conducts a market at 2,303 Broadway, said that, so far as the proprietors of large retail meat markets and butcher shop chains are concerned, the point of difference is wholly on the idea of the closed shop. Many of the proprietors, Mr. Grimm said, while they still refused to operate closed shops, had given the men union hours and wages. To show the impossibility of operating on the closed-shop plan, Mr. Grimm said that, in his case, the union was demanding that he discharge an employe he had had for eight years merely because the man was not a member of the union.

Many large butchers' stores, especially in Harlem, lost men through the strike yesterday, and were obliged to operate short-handed. L. Oppenheimer, who operates thirty-eight meat markets in Manhattan and the Bronx, said that only about one man out of each of his stores had quit.

POLICE ARE TO GUARD FOOD IN WAREHOUSES

Administrator Williams Calls for Reports on Amount Now Being Held There.

Important steps were taken by local authorities yesterday both to conserve the city's present food supply in storage and to reduce the cost at which it will be sold to citizens during the Winter. New York Food Administrator Arthur Williams ordered all warehouse and cold storage plant owners to furnish him with reports of the amount of food they were keeping and of how it was being guarded. After obtaining the information, he will arrange for adequate police protection against incendiaries or dynamiters.

Meantime officials of eight municipal departments and bureaus held a departmental get-together meeting in the office of Commissioner of Public Markets Henry Moskowitz to arrange to co-operate throughout the Winter in receiving complaints regarding food extortion or scarcity, and in tracing and readjusting the trouble.

At the meeting were Dr. Henry Moskowitz of the Department of Public Markets, Commissioner of Health Emerson, Third Deputy Commissioner F. W. Fiske of Public Charities, F. H. Tighe, Acting Commissioner of Weights and Measures; Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs; Edward A. Byrne, Acting Chief Engineer of the Department of Plant and Structures; F. X. A. Purcell, Acting Director of the Central Purchasing Committee, and Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord of the Police Department.

It was decided that Inspectors of the Health Department and of the Bureau of Weights and Measures conduct constant investigations regarding the prices, quality, and amount of the city's food supply throughout the Winter and report the result of these investigations every week to an interdepartmental council which is to meet every Wednesday.

BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE STATE BUILDINGS

Continued from Page 1.

The Bolshevik Chairman of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, realizing that there are more ways than one of acquiring real authority, not only attempted its capture by armed force but also by a far more ingenuous plan, which was disclosed today. He formed a so-called Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet, and informed the Headquarters Staff of the Petrograd military district that only orders sanctioned by the Military Revolutionary Committee would be executed.

On Sunday night the committee appeared at the staff offices and demanded the right of entry, control and veto. Receiving a natural and emphatic refusal, the military revolutionaries wired everywhere to the general effect that the Petrograd district headquarters were opposed to the wishes of the revolutionary garrison, and were becoming a counter revolutionary centre. This bid for the loyalty of the garrison has so far yielded no definite results, but obviously is extremely dangerous, especially in view of the fact that in the Petrograd garrison discipline is extremely lax.

It is said the Provisional Government intends to prosecute the Military Revolutionary Committee. It should be noted that the All-Russian Executive Committee of the Soviets is backing the Provisional Government. There is a general feeling of reaction against the Bolshevik-ridden Soviets, a feeling completely loyal to the revolution but impatient of disorders.

FOE'S ARMIES NUMBER FIVE.

All New Troops Encountered Brought from the Russian Front.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is announced at the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Teuton armies operating against Italy number five. They are under Generals von Krobatin, von Krass, von Below, von Henriques, and Wurm, with the leadership vested in von Below, who commands the centre army.

There is a possibility, the dispatch adds, of the Austro-Hungarian fleet cooperating with General Wurm's army along the Adriatic coast.

All the new troops with which the Italians have come in contact during the past ten days were brought from the Russian front, according to the accredited British correspondent with the Italian army. He adds that the British hospital unit, which became lost during the retreat from the Isonzo, has now joined the Italian forces.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 7, (By The Associated Press.)—On the effectiveness with which a reconcentration can be carried out on the newly chosen Italian front depends the issue in the military movement now in progress. This reconcentration is developing with reasonable promptness, considering the magnitude of the reorganization necessary after the recent retreat and the enemy's pressure, now extending along fifteen miles of the Tagliamento.

In military circles it is felt that something more is needed than assurances from Italy's allies, as time presses for getting actual reinforcements of men and munitions on the threatened lines. It is considered that this is an emergency which should stir the Allies to real action in sending important help, as the enemy masses are so overwhelming that small additions to the defensive forces will not turn the tide at the decisive moment.

The reports indicate that the Central Powers have staked everything on trying to crush Italy while she alone is bearing the entire campaign with the allied Teutonic forces. The feeling therefore is that it is no less in the interest of the Allies than of Italy that adequate reinforcements should second the effort to stop the immediate onslaught and be in a position to follow up what must inevitably develop as the result of the present operations.

General Cadorna has issued an order including in the zone of military operations all territory to the north and east of the Po and Mincio Rivers.

This district takes in all of Northeastern Italy from a point on the Adriatic coast about thirty miles south of Venice westward and northward to Lake Garda, on the Trentino front.

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BRYCE FOR A NOBLER MONROE DOCTRINE

Should Cover the Whole World and Secure Justice and Peace to All Nations.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—"We want a higher, nobler Monroe Doctrine for the whole world," said Viscount Bryce today at the close of a lecture in which he pointed out the object of the doctrine was to preserve the new world from the tyrannical system of the Holy Alliance.

"We want a league of nations to secure justice and peace for the whole world, check aggression on the weak, and preserve tranquility for all," he went on. "In any such league the United States necessarily must play a great part."

The doctrine in its old form, Viscount Bryce pointed out, is growing in the main impossible to carry out as the two hemispheres drew closer. Thus the infamous stand of the German Government in submarine warfare is particularly obnoxious to the United States. If she had remained neutral and Germany had won, a new cause for the application of the Monroe Doctrine would have at once arisen. Germany would have decided it was her duty to extend the benefits of "kultur" to the Germans in South Brazil. Then it would have been up to the United States to intervene.

CAILLAUX FACES EXAMINER.

Ex-Premier Questioned for Two Hours in the Bolo Case.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier, was examined today by Captain Bouchardon, who is investigating the Bolo Pasha affair.

The witness was under examination for about two hours. It is understood he was questioned about his connection with the newspaper Bonnet Rouge, and about certain entries on the stubs of Bolo Pasha's check books, now in the possession of Captain Bouchardon.

WOMEN IN WAR TIME.

Two full-page pictures of ammunition factories with women workers, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week; 24 pages of rotogravure. On all newsstands. 10 cents.—Advt.

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The great GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE will give only one more of its wonderful free six-lesson French Courses this season. Also it will give only one more of its justly celebrated free six-lesson Spanish Courses this season; so, if you would benefit by one of these exceptional courses, which have been attended already this season by over ten thousand progressive New York business men and business women, you must avail yourself of this last opportunity.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, this last free six-lesson conversational French Course will open under the celebrated Gordon-Detwiler professors in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, just opposite City Hall Park. There will be lessons on Tuesday and Thursday of each week and you may attend at 10:15 A. M. or 12:15, or 2:15, or 3:15, or 5:15, or 7:15, or 8:15 P. M., as best suits your convenience.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, the last free six-lesson Spanish Course will open, also in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, and you may attend at 11:15 A. M., or 1:15, or 4:15, or 6:15 P. M. Class also meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

These special courses will be exactly like our former free courses to which tickets were distributed by the EVENING GLOBE. Our remarkable system eliminates syntax and dry rules of grammar, and at the end of six lessons you should have a vocabulary of about three hundred words, one hundred idioms in every day use, and be able to engage in simple conversation.

The lessons are all entirely free. Your only cost will be for a cloth-bound copy of the 200-page Justice B. Detwiler Instructor, which sells in book stores for $1.50, but which will be sold to you in class room for the reduced price of $1.00. No minors will be admitted on these free tickets.

The ticket supply will not last long, therefore, to avoid disappointment call today at Gordon-Detwiler Institute and get yours. There is no formality to go through, nor any obligation. Just call and get the ticket. No questions whatever will be asked you. If unable to call in person, then write for ticket, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope, and the next mail will bring your ticket to you. Address your letter to

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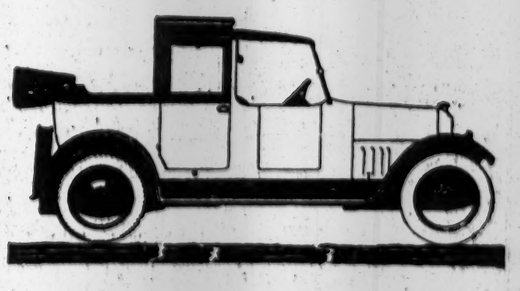

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ALICE NIELSEN IN 'KITTY DARLIN'

'Sweet Kitty Belairs' Is Now a Musical Romance at the Casino.

MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML

Pleasant Tunes and Gay Costumes with a Very Indifferent Book.

KITTY DARLIN', an operetta in three acts. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach; music by Rudolf Friml. At the Casino Theatre.

Sir Jasper Standish.....Jackson Hines
Col. the Hon. Henry Villiers.....Edwin Stevens
Captain Spicer.....Frank Wesselius
Lieutenant Lord Verney.....Clyde Hall
Quincy.....H. Jay Smith
Colonel Kinsley McClinton.....George Callahan
Captain Dennis O'Hara.....Wyrtle Faulkner
Spicer.....Frank Bradley
Lady Julia Standish.....Phoenix Fletcher
Lady Bak Fyle.....Edmonia Nagere
Lydia.....Eleanor Daniels
Lord Beaufort.....Patricia Nelson
Mistress Kitty Belairs.....Alice Nielsen

In the orderly process of devolution it was inevitable that "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," having begun as a novel and become a play, should reach its final incarnation as a musical comedy. It was disclosed last night at the Casino, serving to bring Alice Nielsen again before the footlights. The production, by Elliott, Comstock, & Gest, has three spacious scenes, striking military costumes of Irish green and British red, and gay gowns of the heyday of fashionable Bath.

The book, by Otto Harbach, sketches the main outlines of the play. The palaestorm, which Mr. Belasco made so abundant and so wet, is lacking, but the tears of Lady Julia Standish are as copious as ever, and involve Sweet Kitty in her former schedule of ticklish places, including the famous scene of the four-poster. The brightness of the lines seems somehow to have paled, and the songs, with a single exception, do not rise above the commonplace. But the music, by Rudolf Friml, does valiant service in sustaining the performance. It is varied and melodious—worthy of much better things.

Miss Nielsen sings pleasantly, with excellent taste, and was warmly greeted by the audience. It cannot be said, however, that she has yet regained her former vigor and richness of coloring, and it must be added that she is not happy in rendering the sprightly whims and tempestuous ardors of Sweet Kitty.

In the supporting cast Edwin Stevens shone by virtue of the exceedingly comic manner in which he rendered a rather conventional scene of bibulous aspering, and he did excellent service in the song of Peggy's Leg, which supposedly shocked the two ladies in the four-poster and certainly gave the audience its one high spot of hilarity. Glen Hall was a very agreeable Lord Verney, and Frank Wesselius as a properly villainous Captain Spicer.

As Lady Bab, the rival belle of Bath, Edmonia Nagere was very graceful and charming and sang delightfully.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Contrary to the announcement made several days ago, Louis K. Anspacher's comedy, "Madame Cecile," will not be brought into the Harris Theatre next week. The opening of the piece here has been postponed indefinitely and no attraction has as yet been selected for the Harris.

The first of a series of special matinees to be given at the Century by Tortola Valencia, the Spanish dancer, will take place next Thursday. She will be seen in eight dances.

Louise Homer has been added to those who will appear at the Hippodrome on Sunday night for the benefit of the Antilles sufferers.

Henrietta Crosman, who has been touring in Erstwhile Susan," will end her engagement at Los Angeles on Nov. 17.

The students of the Washington Square Players' School of the Theatre will give their first performance of the season at the Comedy next Monday afternoon. Four one-act plays will be presented.

MUSIC NOTES.

Geraldine Farrar, who sings tomorrow at the Biltmore's first Friday morning musical, has notified the director that she will close the program with the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which she will ask the audience to join her.

The New Singing Society, under the direction of L. Camilieri, will provide the choral singing at the mass meeting for Armenian and Syrian relief which will be held in the Hippodrome on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE — EVELYN NESBIT, BEATRICE HERFORD in "IN THE DARK," Misses CAMPBELL, others and MAURICE & WALTON. B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

RIVERSIDE — Harry Fox, Morton & Glass, Whiting & Burt, and 2nd Big Week, CAMERON SISTERS. B'WAY & 96 ST.

"Cheer Up" — "No Tax on Laughter at the 'Hip.'"—Life. At the HIPPODROME. Mat. Today. BEST SEATS $1.00. Eves. at 8:15.

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats for the entire week of the show (Nov. 12 to 16) and for reserved seats for any single performance.

IRVING PLACE — IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET. Eves. at 8:15; Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. 'Das Dreimaederlhaus' Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

Loew's American Roof — 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Richard the Great, Frank Terry, Ed. Farrell & Co., Claude & Marion Cleveland, others. $5, $5, 50. All Seats Reserved.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING NOW Beginners Mon. & Wed. Tonight.

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CASINO — Thos. B'way & 39th. Mats. Saturday only 2:15. ALICE NIELSEN in 'Kitty Darlin'

COMEDY — Thos. Hat. St. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. A BIG ONE-ACT PLAY. "In the Next" by Arnold Bennett. "Hindle Wakes" by Stanley Houghton.

39th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK. Faversham in a new play. WEEK Matinees Today & Saturday. MONDAY NEXT, SEATS NOW. What's Your Husband Doing? Now Playing in GEORGE V. HOBART'S

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. 48th ST. THEA. John BARRYMORE. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Saturday, 2:15. Constance COLLIER. Lionel BARRYMORE. IN Peter Ibbetson. MONDAY, NOV. 12. Seats Today.

JOHN DREW-ILLINGTON IN DREW'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX

BIJOU — 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. THE TORCHES with LOWNDES. "Finest play in years."—Dr. Fox, World.

SHUBERT — 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. & Sat. 2:15. MUSICAL PRODUCTION. MAYTIME. Ziegfeld Music. Charles Purcell, Frank Wood & John Norris.

BROADHURST — 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. LAST 4 TIMES. MISALLIANCE. with Macklyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred. NEXT MONDAY. Seats Today. DONALD BRIAN in "HER REGIMENT." By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert. Mr. Herbert directing First Night.

PLAYHOUSE — West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. Grace George in EVE'S DAUGHTER. LAST WEEK.

Miss George announces that on WEDNESDAY EVE., Nov. 14th, she will produce, for the first time in America, the great success of the Comedie Francaise, Paris, "L'ELEVATION" By HENRY BERNSTEIN. Seats now on sale. Bryant 7428.

BOOTH — 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GUY BATES POST IN MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's — 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR — Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Very Idea. Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT. "Uproariously laughable, thrumscent, rollicksome."—Tribune.

PRINCESS — 39th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinees—Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun. Oh, Boy

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S — 44th ST. THEATRE. TONIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. HITCHY-KOO. An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, William Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

LONGACRE — Wed 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY. LEAVE IT TO JANE. "Leave it to Jane" is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

MOROSCO — 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO DITRICHSTEIN. CAPPELLO.

CORT — 48th St., E. of B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20. "DELUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

PLYMOUTH — 45 St., W. of B'y, Bryant 40. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. MARIE DORO in "BARBARA" "Another Poor Little Rich Girl."—Times.

STANDARD — B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "Upstairs & Down" Next Week—"DAYBREAK."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mother Carey's Chickens with Edith Taliaferro. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Next Week—"Captain Kidd Jr."

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Fri. Eve., at 8:15. La Boheme. Aida, Miller (debut); McCormack, De Luca, Chalmer (debut). Segurola, Malatesta, Cond., Papi.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1917.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts has adopted by a majority of more than 75,000 the so-called "anti-aid" amendment. In effect, this prohibits the giving of public money or property to educational or charitable or religious institutions which are not controlled by public officers or in which sectarian doctrines are taught. Massachusetts has been strangely slow in reaching a position which New York, for instance, took long ago and has embedded in her Constitution. Religious liberty was a long time coming in the Puritan Commonwealth. Not till 1833 did the Congregational Church cease to be the State Church. An amendment then abolished taxation for the support of the Congregational Church, a practice that had prevailed for more than 200 years and which the Constitutional Convention of 1820 was not liberal enough to end.

Taxation for the benefit of colleges and so on continued. The Constitutional Convention of 1853 did not settle the matter once for all. Millions of dollars have been raised by taxation and handed over to institutions over which the public that paid had no control. It was a regrettable and belated condition of affairs. The present Constitutional Convention had the courage to change it. The question had become acute in 1913, when the State Supreme Court divided on the point whether the State Constitution did or did not sanction aid to higher educational institutions in part or wholly under sectarian control.

Standing upon the impregnable ground that public money should be spent on public purposes, the convention adopted the "anti-aid" amendment, framed, we believe, by a Catholic, by a vote of 275 to 25. The amendment guarantees the free exercise of religion; continues the provision in the present Constitution that money appropriated for the common schools shall be spent only on schools under town or city authority; prohibits public aid to any institution of learning where any denominational doctrine is taught, or to any educational, charitable, or religious institution not owned and controlled by the public; prohibits public aid to any church, religious denomination or society; authorizes the State to contract with private institutions for the support of the sick, deaf and dumb, blind, injured, persons unable to support or take care of themselves; provides that no inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution shall be deprived of the religious services of his own faith, be compelled to attend those of another faith, or have religious instruction forced upon him.

This amendment, securing, if rather late, religious liberty, driving religious controversies out of politics, ending the bickerings among the various religions for their share of State pap, was voted for by 90 per cent. of the Catholic and Protestant delegates, and all the Jewish delegates. It seemed clear enough, but there was the inevitable misapprehension and bitterness that religious questions so unreligiously stir. The amendment was "anti-God" and so forth. Cardinal O'CONNELL, doubtless under a misconception, announced that any Catholic voting for the amendment would be "a traitor to the Church." Both Catholic and Protestant institutions, accustomed to the largess, bewailed the prospect of its loss. The people saw more clearly, just as the Catholic laity saw more clearly than the eminent prelate. Boston, a stanch Catholic city, gave a majority of 25,000 for the amendment. All denominations have now a chance of peace with one another, since the State will give them no money to squabble over.

"NON TALI AUXILIO."

Ohio, which has had considerable experience in socialism and squelched its overgrowth this year, has beaten woman suffrage for the third time by a majority of some 100,000. It is not of the happiest omen that New York's reversal of the verdict of 1915 was accompanied with and chiefly caused by the tremendous increment of the Socialist vote.

In New York City in 1915 there were 238,865 votes for the suffrage amendment, 324,853 against it. The total vote was 563,718. In New York on Tuesday there were 334,011 votes for it and 241,315 against it, a total vote of 575,326. The Socialist vote for Mayor in 1913 was 32,130. This year it was 142,178, an increase of over 400 per cent. The Socialist campaign for suffrage as a means of increasing the Socialist vote directly and winning woman voters to socialism and class consciousness has had its evident fruits. It is as a gift from socialism, from pacifism, from those who, unconsciously or with intent, serve Germany, that woman suffrage is fastened upon this city and State. Ohio, taught by experience, was on her guard.

It is for the non-Socialists among the woman voters, for the patriots, for the friends of America and ordered democratic liberty, to belie the ill auspices which ruled over the acceptance of this amendment. It is not democracy, it is a class State, that the Socialists seek. By the timely help of the enemies of democracy woman suffrage has won. The Socialist suffragists will use it for the Bolshevikation of the city and State, for the detriment of "capitalists and the bourgeoisie." The suffragists loyal to American institutions must beware of the false friends, the economic international and domestic peril which they have innocently helped to increase. Woman suffrage in New York is due to socialism. It must justify itself by its defense of the American polity, which the Socialists seek to overthrow.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

ARTHUR WOODS was appointed Police Commissioner of New York City by Mayor MITCHEL and assumed the duties of the office on April 8, 1914. Unlike the heads of other departments, he holds office for a definite term, five years. His term of office, therefore, will expire on April 8, 1919. The provision of law relating to this office, Section 270 of Chapter VIII. of the City Charter, amended in 1903 and 1907, is as follows:

> The head of the Police Department shall be called the Police Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall, unless sooner removed, hold office for the term of five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified. Said Commissioner may, whenever, in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or the Governor, the public interest shall so require, be removed from office by either, and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto. The successors in office of the said Commissioner shall also be appointed by the Mayor of the said city within ten days after any vacancy shall occur, and shall be removed by either the Mayor or the Governor whenever the public interests so require.

Commissioner WOODS's experience in the department began with his service as Deputy Police Commissioner, from 1907 to 1909. The people of New York know how well he has served them, with what energy and vigilance he has administered the department. The quality of the force is better, its tone higher than under any other Commissioner of recent memory.

After the 1st of January the attention of the community will be fixed upon Police Commissioner WOODS with a great deal of interest, possibly with some anxiety. The coming into power of the Tammany administration will lead to many changes in department heads. Not, we hope, in the Police Commissionership. We call the attention of the people of the city to the law governing appointment of the Police Commissioner and his tenure of office, and also to the very high and unusual value of his service as head of the department which is charged with the duty of preserving public order and protecting the lives and property of the citizens, in order that, should occasion unfortunately arise, they may stand behind the Mayor and strengthen his hands and his determination to resist any political or other persuasion for the removal of Commissioner WOODS.

WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW YORK CITY.

The vote of the men of New York to give women the ballot brings to the front the question of the voting strength of women in the State, actual and potential. In this city, where the battle for reform goes on from year to year, the question is a vital one. It would be a simple matter to enumerate the women who will derive their right to vote from birth in this country, but what of the foreign born, particularly those who have not become naturalized but are eligible?

According to the census of 1910, there were 1,044,357 residents of this city who were born in other countries. Today the number must be considerably over 2,000,000, although the outbreak of war in August, 1914, brought immigration practically to a standstill. New York's population in 1910 was 4,766,883; according to an estimate made by the Board of Health, it had increased to 5,602,841 by June, 1916.

A good deal more than a third of the people of this city come under the head of foreign born. Among the women there will now be a very general desire to qualify as voters. The politicians will take pains to get them naturalized, if they are not already citizens. In this work Tammany Hall will be indefatigable in the case of every foreign-born woman whose vote the organization could count on or might obtain by the usual Tammany methods which have been so successful among the indigent and out-of-work, those to whom the district leader is a friend in need. Tammany would not let a single woman escape if she could be converted into a voter. Republicans, Fusionists, and Socialists will have to follow suit to get their share of the women voters.

How many women in this city will be able to qualify as voters in 1918 is at this time a matter of conjecture or, at best, of loose calculation. Foreign-born women married to citizens are, if of age, naturalized by the act of marriage, provided they might lawfully be naturalized if single. Single foreign-born women will have to go through the usual process required of men before registration to vote can take place. Therefore they must be white persons or of African nativity or descent. The declaration of intention to become a citizen can be filed at the age of 18. Not less than two years after the declaration is recorded, and after not less than five years of continuous residence in this country, the petition of citizenship may be filed. Not until ninety days have elapsed, nor less than thirty days before a general election, can the petition be heard.

Upon taking the oath of allegiance the petitioner becomes a citizen, and, after conforming to the conditions of the State election laws, is entitled to register and vote. Foreign-born widows of aliens (who were not naturalized) must, like single foreign-born women, declare their intentions and file petitions. In this city there are many thousands of alien single women of 18 or over who can become citizens, besides a considerable number of women citizens by marriage and widows of aliens who may file their intentions. In 1918, and from year to year, the electorate will be increased by large additions of women voters, and it will not be long before the registered vote of New York City will be at least a million.

ORGANIZING THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

In accepting his appointment as Chief Executive of the Port of New York, Mr. IRVING T. BUSH says that it is the first recognition of the fact that the port is national rather than local. It may be added that his appointment writes the epitaph of the movement to divide the Port of New York and make the eastern portion competitive with the western. That was the straight path toward crippling the national resources. If it had succeeded, it would have been necessary to provide in duplicate the costly plant necessary to carry maritime traffic inland and to carry inland traffic across the seas. So long as the United States stood by and allowed New York and New Jersey to fight out their local differences, with the Interstate Commerce Commission as umpire, it was difficult to say what form the dispute might assume or when it might be settled. But now the war-making power of the country takes charge by the direct intervention of all the departments concerned, and the question of competition and comparative profits is eliminated.

Government business will be moved in the most expeditious manner, and with little regard to its own expense or to the profits of others. Instead of commandeering the facilities of the port piecemeal, it takes them all at once and combines them, without tearing them into more parts than even New Jersey intended. Whatever mathematicians say, economists know that the sum of united parts is greater than the sum of the same parts disunited. What the country and the port gain in that manner will never be entirely lost.

The organization now announced is formally for the war period, and after the war more attention will be paid to the economic considerations now deliberately disregarded. But the mechanical arrangements now extemporized, and the manner of trading which will become habitual in a short time, will be so beneficial that nobody will wish to return to the old conditions. The old frame of mind which alone made possible the covetousness of New Jersey, seeking profit at its neighbor's cost and regardless of its neighbor's loss, will become as impossible as undesirable.

This is an unexpected sequel to New Jersey's rate litigation at the instigation of the Interstate Commission. It is full of promise for the future of the port both in war and peace. The Port of New York has not been more inadequate than others, but hereafter it promises to be superior to all others. When our war-making departments stop issuing conflicting orders, when we get our six million tons of shipping, when our railways get living rates, when the Port of New York co-ordinates these instruments of commerce and war, there will be some new figures of traffic performance, with results visible in Berlin.

SECRETARY BAKER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Secretary BAKER'S review of military operations in Europe and the Near East will be read by many persons, because it comes from the head of the War Department and is therefore official. The more it deals with facts presented in an expository way and avoids mere speculation and calculated optimism, the more helpful it will be to Mr. BAKER'S readers, who want the truth about the war and no illusions that may be shattered in the next issue.

Of course the Secretary should understate nothing of good report; it would be a direful thing to have a pessimist as a bulletin-maker. The American people don't mind being cheered up by the exploits of their allies and the deeds of their own troops. They would like to have all the optimism the news will bear, but atmosphere that is artificially rose-colored they will see through—and they will resent it.

The weekly résumé cannot hang together too well nor be written too simply. A touch of art would not be amiss, for true art is always simple. Perhaps Mr. BAKER does not compose this survey of all fronts himself. Sir JOHN FRENCH did not write the excellent reports of the fortunes of his Expeditionary Force himself. By the way, they were models, if sometimes they did glow with rainbow tints. To say that the communications of the Secretary of War are susceptible of improvement is not to reflect upon the design, (that is admirable,) but to lend a helping hand in the proper execution of it.

Obviously, Major Gen. TASKER H. BLISS, Chief of Staff, is not the author. No professional soldier would write, "Important developments would appear to be impending," or "Italy is passing through a difficult moment." Nor would he risk his reputation by saying that "the Russian resistance apparently is consolidating." Particularly he would not indulge in prophecy in a war of so many mutations and surprises. This the writer of the review does, greatly daring.

To the American people the attractive passage of the last communication is contained in what may be termed the postscript, often the exclusively interesting part of a letter. It reports that "the training of our troops "in France progresses steadily and "favorably," and that "certain units" have taken their places in the trenches. Presently there will be an American army on the western front, stiff in defense and always ready to go "over the top." Its fortunes will interest Americans above anything else that can be recorded. Perhaps the weekly review is only marking time now. May it improve in expression, analysis, tone, and character, for soon discerning millions will be reading and sitting in judgment on it.

A FLAW IN THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

A Lithuanian, one VAILLIEKOUNOS, was arrested in Brooklyn as he was boarding an army troopship with a powerful bomb in his pocket, and the Federal Grand Jury indicted him under Title III. of the Espionage act, approved June 15, 1917, for intending to blow up the troopship. The punishment provided for this offense does not fit the crime. It is a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both. The statute is particular to say that the "intent to injure or endanger the "safety of the vessel or of her cargo, "or of persons on board," may contemplate the explosion of the bomb either within the jurisdiction of the United States "or after the vessel shall have departed therefrom." A bomb timed to explode when a troopship is at sea would probably cause a great loss of life among our soldiers on their way to France.

Now, the Espionage act does impose the death penalty in Section 2 of Title I. for communicating to an enemy of the United States any document, writing, plan, blue print, map, model, or information "relating to the national defense." There is an alternative punishment of not more than thirty years' imprisonment. By the same section the same punishments are to be inflicted for collecting, publishing, or communicating information about the movements or strength of our armed forces. The person guilty of either offense is a spy, and in time of war the military law has always given the spy short shrift. According to Section 7, Title I., of the Espionage act, courts-martial and military commissions may have jurisdiction in respect to both these offenses. It depends upon the circumstances. But with regard to the placing of "bombs or explosives" on "any vessel of the United States" to destroy it, (Title III.,) only trial in a Federal court seems to be contemplated.

It is submitted that the sinking of a troopship carrying soldiers may be a greater injury to the cause for which the United States has gone to war than some shades of those offenses that are punishable with death. Giving information to the enemy may be a very serious matter, or it may look more serious than it is. Blowing up a troopship cannot fail to be a serious matter. Unless Congress amends Title III., (there is only one section,) the Espionage act will hardly deter the enemy within our gates from trying to destroy our troopships and the soldiers aboard them. The penalty upon conviction after a fair trial should be death.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Curves Many and Sharp Are Ahead.

In the brief biographies of Mayor-elect HYLAN that appeared yesterday in the papers as a natural consequence of his victory, there was recorded one episode in his career that deserves from him the thoughtful consideration it will receive from not a few other people.

Before he had emerged from the ranks of what, by the figure called synecdoche, claims, and usually is admitted, to be "labor," he was for a while employed in the highly respectable and equally responsible position of locomotive engineer on the Brooklyn elevated railway. Just how careful and competent, as a rule, he was in the performance of that duty is revealed by no annals now available, but at least once, in the opinion of those who guarded the operation of the trains, he was either insufficiently competent, or, as is more likely, not careful enough. At any rate, that is the impression given by the fact that he was discharged for taking a curve at what was regarded as excessive and dangerous speed.

That was a good while ago, while the Mayor-elect was young. It may very well be, therefore, that he gave serious heed to the lesson or moral of his painful experience, and has since approached and rounded with due caution all the curves that have been encountered in his journey through life. When one reflects on the very numerous and extremely sharp curves that lie before him as Chief Executive of this great city, the impulse is strong both to wonder if the warning not to go around curves too fast has since been well heeded, and to hope, both for his own sake and for New York's, that it has.

Taking curves rapidly is bad enough, when it is done on an elevated railway, but the gravity of the harm it invites there is slight—except for the close relatives of the deceased, in case of derailment—in comparison with what the consequences will be should the Mayor-elect, after he becomes Mayor, show the same tendency toward rashness that he did in the days of long ago. Indeed, it would be commendable if everybody in positions of responsibility took his curves more slowly and made haste less rapidly than is the too common custom of these times. Perhaps it is because of that custom, as exemplified by certain members of the present municipal administration, that Judge HYLAN will soon be Mayor HYLAN.

Victory Implies Liberty.

Canada, feeling the need that all nations and many people do nowadays, to spend more money than income provides, is going to supply the immediate deficit in her purchasing and paying power by borrowing. When the United States was in the same position a few weeks ago it attained the desired end by means of what was called a "Liberty Loan." That name having been pre-empted by her neighbor, Canada is going to name her forthcoming bond issue a "Victory Loan."

Perhaps she had other and better reasons for choosing that title than a mere desire to be different. The reason, however, cannot be that she is any more confident or hopeful as to the outcome of the war than we are, or because she does not realize, as well as we do, that the object of the war for us both is to insure the preservation in the world of liberty as she and we and all the allies of both of us understand that word.

As Canada has suffered from the war far more than the United States has as yet, it may be that the longing for the war's one tolerable end is more prominent now among her emotional stresses than among ours. We are but stepping across the line of preparation into the domain of action, and our casualties, in comparison with hers, are small indeed in number. They are quite large enough already, however, to give us solemn thoughts and to have swept away the illusions some of us seem to have had as to the seriousness of the conflict in which we have engaged.

But that Canada is able to dedicate her loan to victory, and to leave liberty as a sort of necessary implication from the fact that she is fighting—that is fine and it is encouraging. When our losses and expenditures are proportionate with hers, we, too, must raise a Victory Loan and still believe with all our hearts that the name is accurate as well as bravely chosen.

Starvation Stories Discredited.

Those representatives of Scandinavia who are now in this country so vehemently asseverating the punctilious neutrality of their respective countries, and presenting so laboriously endless figures to prove that everybody in said lands will starve to death in from ten to fifteen minutes if the United States does not sell them a lot of food—they confidently can be trusted to protest bitterly against the statements made in a letter printed on this page yesterday.

It was written in Copenhagen, and it declared that Denmark, instead of being on the verge of starvation, was in a state of unprecedented prosperity, with everybody getting fabulously rich out of an enormously profitable trade with Germany. So hard is it to believe more than a relatively small class in any country to be benefiting from the war that there is room for suspecting some exaggeration on the part of the writer of this letter. The excuse for suspecting that, however, is no better than is the excuse for suspecting that the Scandinavians who talk the other way also magnify their ills at least as much.

In vain do they argue that the startling increase of their importations from the United States only makes up for what they used to buy in Germany and Russia. Every now and then something has come from the complaining countries—something which, like this letter, confirmed the belief that the ultimate destination of our goods, or of most of them, was not Denmark or Norway or Sweden or Holland, but Germany.

Fear of the latter country accounts for a good many of the appeals that come from Scandinavia, but affection for her money accounts for more of them. "Poor little Denmark" is especially subjected to both of those influences, and while she has no reason at all to love the Government that robbed her of two provinces, she has at least as many reasons for doing what she can to help it.

Mistakes of Draft Boards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent issue containing names of men who failed to report for military service I notice my name has been included from Local Board 59.

I am an officer of the United States Army, and was in the service at the time the selective draft law became operative. I so notified the Local Board several times.

LIEUT. RICHARD B. SHERIDAN.
Camp Upton, Nov. 1, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

David J. Calkin received his exemption papers some weeks ago from the District Board. By some error his name was listed as a delinquent. E. A. CALKIN.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

Workers for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the latest estimates there are 27,800,000 soldiers, most of whom have left off work and are fighting for us, and who ask in return that we do their work for them, or if that is not possible, to demand as little labor as we conveniently can. The quickest way to end the war is to do our best to increase the available men and women workers, the lack of which can be realized by the shortage of coal.

SCHUYLER SCHIEFFELIN.
Monroe, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1917.

RUSSIA'S GREATEST GAIN.

To an American Visitor It Seems to be Religious Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All the world is asking today: What is the one supremely great thing that freedom has brought to Russia?

I answer: Religious liberty is that supremely great thing.

It is supremely great by just as much as thought is greater than material, and that is by the immeasurable distance between that which is highest and that which is lowest—between that spirit which is immortal truth and that matter which is mortal error.

If the world war has not been fought for an idea, it has been no more than a brawl on a vast scale. But it has been so fought. It has been fought because autocracy is doomed because might is not right, because it is being seen by mankind, more plainly than ever before, that it is not four-track railways and high-piled buildings that make nations great, but enlightened spiritual consciousness, religious liberty, the basis of all brotherhood and thus of all true democracy.

Freedom of the press, a stable civil government, railroad extension, free schools, equality of status of woman with man, industrial development—these are on the way hither, and they will help to make future Russia very great indeed. And they are coming because, for the first time in all the centuries, Russia is now permitted to think, and not secretly, stealthily, and in hiding, but freely, openly, under the clear light of the democratic sun.

But at the foundation of all liberty is religious liberty. This Russia has.

It will move the whole world forward. It must.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.
Petrograd, Oct. 13, 1917.

A Factor in Mitchel's Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An important factor, in my estimation, in the defeat of Mr. Mitchel was one which I have not seen mentioned. Many of those who were most anxious to have Mr. Mitchel Mayor could not vote for him. Commuters whose business life is tied up with New York City, and upon whom rests much of its financial leadership, could not cast their ballots in favor of the man who would administer the government, as demonstrated by the last four years, in an economical and efficient manner. The prosperity of the last two years has probably augmented the total of those who have removed from the city to other places. They are the type of men who would be most interested in securing good government. Many of them are taxpayers in New York City. Among those who assisted in nominating Mr. Mitchel were men who could not vote for him.

H. F. SHERWOOD.
New York, Nov. 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Chief" is right. Everything in New York is a nine days' wonder.

FRANKLIN HINES.
New York, Nov. 7, 1917.

Yet to be Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does look as if the suffragists were right all along. Apparently it was the forces of evil and the liquor interest that were fighting suffrage. The proof is that in New York good old maligned Tammany came in at the same time with suffrage. But I suppose the suffragists will explain even that away. They will even continue to say that with women voting Tammany could never get in.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
Nov. 7, 1917.

A New German Torpedo?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the London report regarding the attack upon British vessels by a new electric controlled high speed German boat, I note with interest the statement from Washington in THE TIMES of Nov. 4 that "No practical application of wireless electric controlled boats and torpedoes was of record until John Hays Hammond, Jr., began his experiments and worked out the plans with which our Government has been experimenting."

I beg to call your readers' attention to the fact that, several years before Hammond's experiments, Wirt, after a few years' experiments, in 1911, controlled by wireless a boat on the Lake Dutzenteich, near Nuremberg, Germany, thus demonstrating the practicability for the first time.

Several ships have been sunk of late without noticing submarine boats, it is reported. It may be possible that they have been sunk by electric directed torpedoes.

FRANK KOESTER.
New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

A SONG FOR THE MEN.

The kind men, my brothers, are going away to fight
On the red fields of Flanders where bones bleach white,
On the rough English waters, with their terrible chance,
In the brave air that blows above the sad land of France.

And the kind men, my brothers, will never, never know
Of the tears I have shed. With a smile they must go—
With a rough word spoken, or a brave Yankee jest—
And night by night I think of them long before I rest.

For they are my brothers and I am their kin,
Man of money, man of God, weary man of sin,
Grocers, and lumberjacks, and carriers of the hod,
And those who get our food for us by breaking the sod,

Little clerks that spent the day counting with a pen,
Factory hands, putty-pale, and ruddy Western men
From the ranches and the ranges, the forests or the sea—
All have been chivalrous as kinsmen to me.

When I have been weary they have shortened the way,
They have stood that I might rest at the end of the day,
They have lifted my burdens that my strength might not fail,
They have told me their wisdom like a quaint old tale.

Oh, how can I honor them, who win a woman's praise,
The men of my country who are guarding the ways
To the goals most holy that the clean nations seek?
Oh, how can I honor them and what can I speak?

The red fields of Flanders and the valleys of France
And the rough English waters with their terrible chance
Are claiming my brothers, and bravely they will go,
And the thanks I would offer they will never, never know,

For words are too weak for the weight of my pain,
Words are too poor—I would praise them in vain—
For the dear land they love, and for the cause they glorify,
The kind men, my brothers, are going away—to die!

MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

REPORT COPPER AGREEMENT

President's Mediators Also Will Deal with Arizona Deputations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Assurances that the production of copper in the Warren district of Arizona would continue without interruption from labor difficulties were conveyed to President Wilson today in a telegram from his Mediation Commission, which has now completed its work in all the Arizona copper fields. In its telegram the commission said:

"The commission has directed a plan of settlement, accepted by the companies, which provides for the establishment of grievance committees in each mine entirely selected by the men, by and before whom all grievances must in the first instance be presented. In case redress be needed and denied, the grievance committee may appeal to the United States administrator appointed for the purpose of supervising the operations of the commission's settlement in the entire district.

"Claims of discrimination against union members have been particularly insistent in this district. Such discriminations are hereafter prohibited, and the enforcement of the prohibition is vested in the United States administrator. There is thus assured the effective means by which all questions in dispute between the companies and the men can be promptly and justly settled under the impartial supervision of Federal authority. Resort to the strike, at least for the period of the war, is therefore unnecessary and abandoned by the men. There is thus every basis for assurance that the copper production of this district will continue without interruption because of labor difficulties.

"The President's Commission could not make provisions for the future copper production without inquiring into the Bisbee deportations of July 12 and the events that preceded and followed them. The result of such inquiry will shortly be embodied in a report to President Wilson as to findings of facts and recommendations thereon.

"The commission is now proceeding to San Francisco."

PAY FOR SOLDIER'S DEATH.

First Compensation of War to Mother of Private Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The first dependent of an American soldier killed in trench warfare to receive compensation under the Government system will be Mrs. Alice Dodd of Evansville, Ind., widowed mother of Private James B. Gresham, one of the victims of the German raid on American trenches in France Nov. 3. She will receive at least $45 a month, $20 of which is the regular allowance and $25 the insurance payment provided by the Government for every soldier. This is in addition to the voluntary Government life insurance for which Private Gresham may have applied.

Records here show that neither Private Thomas F. Enright of Pittsburgh nor Private Merle D. May of Glidden, Iowa, who were killed in the trenches, left dependents and consequently no compensation will be paid.

The compensation to be paid any of the five wounded soldiers depends on the seriousness of their injuries. For total permanent disability they would receive $25 a month, in addition to the usual family allowances for dependents. Dependents of the twelve men reported captured or missing will continue to receive allotments of pay and family allowances.

$925 FOR PLAYING CARDS.

125 Packs Bring Highest Price in Sale of Oatway Antiques.

Herbert Du Puy of Pittsburgh bought a remarkable collection of playing cards in the sale of the antiques of the late Harry Oatway of London, England, at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying for them $925, the highest price of the day. There were more than 125 packs in the collection, many of them antiques. The greater number were English. There were many French cards, large numbers of Italian, with Spanish, Dutch, German, Indian, and a miscellaneous lot including Swedish, Swiss, and Japanese.

A seventeenth century rock crystal shrine garniture went to Mrs. Gaines for $380, and to the same buyer a pair of Limoges enamel plaques of the sixteenth century for $300. Henry Symons paid most of the higher prices of the sale, a fine old Sèvres cabaret, a plateau with sugar bowl, creamer, &c., going to him for $475; an old Chelsea vase, with cover and Watteau scene, for $500, and a collection of cameos in Oriental alabaster for $310. Returns for the day were $14,735.

A variety of things will go at the closing sale this afternoon, including oil paintings, engravings, clocks, furniture, and smaller articles.

CHICAGO ART PRIZE WINNERS

Albin Polasek Takes the Logan Medal and $1,500.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Awards at the thirtieth annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago were made public tonight.

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal, carrying $1,500, for a painting or a piece of sculpture by an American, was awarded to Albin Polasek for "The Portrait of Charles W. Hawthorne." The Potter Palmer gold medal, with $1,000 prize, was awarded Ernest L. Blumenschein, for "The Chief Speaks."

The Norman Walt Harris silver medal with a $500 prize, was awarded Charles Reiffel for "In the Hills," and the Norman Walt Bronze medal, with a $300 prize, was given to Guy C. Wiggins for "Lightly Falling Snow."

EXPECT NO HARBOR TIEUP.

Tugboat Men and Employers Make Progress Toward Agreement.

After a hearing yesterday at the Custom House which lasted five hours, Captain William B. Baker, Chairman of the Federal Arbitration Committee, announced that no decision would be given in the dispute as to wages and working conditions between the owners and the tugboat crews until the beginning of next week. In the meantime, according to Captain Baker, the men will continue at dork, and there is no prospect of a tieup of the harbor.

The conference was attended by representatives of the New York Towboat Exchange and leaders of the Marine Workers' Unions, headed by Thomas L. Delahunty. There was a long discussion of the demands of the tugboat crews. Joseph Moran, head of the Moran Towing Company, left the room when the union leaders entered, but that was the only incident which savored at all of ill-feeling during the conference.

After the meeting Captain Baker said that progress had been made toward a settlement satisfactory to both sides. Mr. Delahunty and the other leaders of the unions and the towboat owners agreed with him.

MONEY CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Fifteen Billion Crowns in Notes Floated on 400,000,000 Metal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Swiss monetary experts, in dispatches received here, call attention to the desperate financial situation in Austria.

Recently Dr. Weckerle, President of the Hungarian Cabinet, declared at a public sitting of Parliament that the circulation of notes of the Imperial Bank had reached 15,500,000,000 crowns in September, and was now probably 17,000,000,000. The metal reserve for this enormous circulation is only between 350,000,000 and 1,400,000,000.

The Swiss experts declare that Austria, consequently, is in a precarious financial position. The Austrian crown now is quoted at only 38 in foreign countries, and has depreciated still more in the interior of the empire. In this situation, the Swiss experts say, Austria would not be long in suing for a separate peace were she not dominated by Germany.

ACCUSED COAL MEN FACE PROSECUTION

Federal Inquiry Into Charges Regarding Prices and Distribution Ordered.

OHIO SEIZURES DENOUNCED

Garfield Says Officials' Action in Confiscating Carloads Is "Municipal Robbery."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An immediate investigation of charges that coal operators and dealers are not carrying out the orders of the fuel administration fixing prices and Government distribution will be started by the Department of Justice.

Orders have been prepared directing all Federal district attorneys to study the Fuel Administration's regulations and to see that they are enforced. The directions will call for a careful sifting of charges and for prosecutions wherever it appears that the law has been violated.

Seizure of coal from trains by Ohio Mayors and city officials would be left, the Fuel administration announced tonight, to the Ohio State Fuel Administrator for action. In a statement issued earlier in the day Fuel Administrator Garfield characterized this sort of confiscation as "wholesale robbery."

All trans-shippers of coal at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads were ordered by the Fuel Administration today to make future shipments through the Tidewater Coal Exchange to expedite the movement of coal cars. The Exchange was formed last June, but a number of shippers had declined to join it.

Assures Army and Navy Coal.

"This order," said a statement accompanying it, "will result, it is estimated, in increased production of approximately ten million tons of coal a year, on account of decrease in detention of cars at the ports, and therefore an increased supply of coal at the mines. It also will assure a sufficient supply of coal for emergency requirements of the Army and Navy."

Operation of the Exchange thus far, it is asserted, has reduced classifications from 1,000 in number to 50. All coal arriving at the ports is pooled and the purchaser takes from the pool the grade he desires irrespective of whom he deals with as seller.

Bunkering in midstream, ordered recently, already is said to be saving a large number of cars.

In connection with wholesale confiscation of coal by Ohio Mayors and city officials, investigators have reported that in some places railroad tracks were torn up to prevent whole trainloads of coal from being moved.

"This municipal robbery," Mr. Garfield's statement said, "not only has disarranged shipping, but has caused unnecessary hardships in other States and in other Ohio towns. As an example, four carloads of coal were ordered to one town which needed fuel badly. The day it was scheduled to arrive trucks and wagons waited vainly at the station to unload the promised coal, but another town a short distance away had stopped the train and confiscated all four cars for its own use. Much confusion was the result, since a supply for the second town already was on the road.

Rushing Coal to Northwest.

"Most of the coal is stolen from supplies on their way to the Northwest, where the Fuel Administration is rushing coal by way of the great lakes to provision the Northwestern States before ice shuts down lake traffic.

"The fears of Ohio towns that they would be left entirely without coal are groundless, as the Fuel Administration has ordered that their immediate needs be supplied and has given assurance that Winter requirements also will be taken care of."

Directors of the National Coal Association, representing bituminous operators with a yearly output of 250,000,000 tons, met here today to frame a comprehensive program for dealing with the threatened coal shortage. In addition to the shortage of freight cars, the congestion of freight and unloaded cars on some of the leading roads is a contributing cause to the situation.

The entire country west of the Mississippi, it is stated, soon will face as serious a situation as the East, unless prompt remedial steps are taken. The shortage in the West is more acute by reason of shortage in the oil supply, which has forced factories, smelters and other industrial establishments ordinarily using oil as fuel to use coal.

The operators will consider for submission to Dr. Garfield a general program calling for the conservation of coal in all industries and in domestic consumption. The association is co-operating with the Railway War Board, the Priorities Committee, and the Fuel Administrator.

ALDINE CLUB HONORS ELKUS

Ex-Ambassador Tells of Devastation He Saw While Abroad.

Ruthless devastation by Germans in France and by Turks in Armenia was dramatically described by ex-Ambassador to Turkey A. I. Elkus yesterday at a luncheon in his honor at the Aldine Club. More than 500,000 Armenians have either been murdered by violence or starved to death while Turkish troops were brutally deporting them from their homes on the Russian border, Mr. Elkus declared. At least 400,000 Armenian children, having become separated from their parents during the enforced migration, are in danger of death today, the speaker added. When Mr. Elkus asked the Turkish Grand Vizier to spare two Greek prisoners on humane grounds, the Vizier said:

"So far as humanity is concerned, I shall hang them; but I will free them if you wish it as a personal favor."

"Although Turkey is the ally of an enemy," said Mr. Elkus, "the United States Government still permits the population to benefit from American charity. Otherwise the people would perish. On my way home I saw the destroyed bridges, fields, and scenes of ravaged Serbia, the Austrian railroad station platforms on which wounded lay by thousands waiting to be carried away at night. France, which is sacrificing everything cheerfully and willingly for defense, was a wonderful sight. I visited one French town in which, a week before 10,000 French people had been living at work and at business during two and a half years of German occupation. When I arrived it was a solitude. The French workers had been driven out ahead of the German troops. Not a building, church, or school had escaped German dynamite. Every tree had been carefully sawed in two by German system so that it would never bear fruit again."

LIQUOR IMPORTS FORBIDDEN

Only Virgin Island May Send It in for Beverage Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—All avenues for importation of distilled liquors for beverage purposes, except from

NEW YORK RECRUITS ON THE LOST ALCEDO

Several of Missing Men Joined Navy When United States Entered the War.

RELATIVES CLING TO HOPE

John Winne, Jr., Leaves a Bride He Married Just Before Being Sent Abroad.

Of the twenty-one men missing from the torpedoed Alcedo, the converted yacht sunk by a German U-boat in the war zone on Monday, ten were residents of New York City, and two others had homes in its suburban districts.

Mrs. John Brunkhardt, of 314 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, was preparing a gift for her son John when the news that he was among the missing reached her. He was 22 years old, and enlisted in the Naval Militia one year ago. He was then employed by a motor manufacturing concern. Brunkhardt was an intimate friend of Richard Wesche, 21 years old, of 1,012 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who also was reported lost. Wesche was a second class engineer, and before enlisting he was employed by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

Luther C. Weaver, another Brooklyn boy, was the son of Dr. E. V. Weaver, a teacher in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn. He was 19 years old and lived with his parents at 1,167 Jefferson Avenue. He had been a clerk employed by the Provident Loan Society of New York and enlisted last Spring. Soon he was assigned to the Alcedo. His parents received a letter from him two weeks ago suggesting they send him tinned foods, cookies and candies for Thanksgiving.

Wrote Recently Married.

John Winne, Jr., was appointed signal quartermaster a few days before the Alcedo left the dock at West Twenty-seventh Street for her French base. He was born in New York twenty-five years ago and graduated in the schools of the city. His sister, Miss Helen Winne, is the directress of the Sailors and Soldiers' Home, 25 Madison Avenue. Her brother, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Winne, of the Naval Reserve, is a member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of which Winne and several of his shipmates were members, to form in a line of honor.

Winne was married to Miss Dorothy Crocker at Washington Heights Church, Angela Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, only a week ago. They had been married secretly a month before that ceremony, on a visit to Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Winne lives at 241 West Eighty-first Street, with the husband's mother. She is employed by the Equitable Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Ensign Mitchell, who was the second Battalion of the Naval Reserve formed in Brooklyn shortly after Washington severed diplomatic relations, but before the declaration of war. He studied hard to become an officer, and before long he had sailed his own boat and been gratified. As a boy he was fond of the sea, and for the last few years spent most of his summers cruising in his motor boat.

In the Presidential campaign a year ago he was the political secretary of Mr. Yates, the Republican Progressive candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth district. At the time of his enlistment he was employed in the offices of the Jersey Central Railroad.

Richard W. Biker, 24 years old, of 578 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, enlisted last May after having been employed by the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots' Association.

Two Obama Among Missing.

John Henry Van der Wall and Charles F. Daus, both of Jamaica, L. I., had been chums for five years when they decided to enlist in the navy soon after America entered the war. They were both 24 years old and both had previously seen service in the navy. They were Wall Street men, and the nineteen sent in a willingness to name the names in Wall Street men, and the nineteen sent in a willingness to name the names in Wall Street. When he re-enlisted he gave the same name, so he entered on the list of missing as R. J. Fowler.

Daus is the son of Mrs. Oscar F. Daus, a widow, of 8 Talbot Street, Jamaica. He leaves two brothers, Edmund, who is with the Wall Street firm of Edward Wall, and Oscar, who is in the Naval Militia cantonment at Yaphank, L. I., and one sister, Mrs. Anna Pinchot.

Two other residents of Queens were William Robert Hoffer, son of Mrs. Katherine Hoffer of 710 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, and Edward Augustus Gossett, son of Mrs. Amy H. Gossett of 100 Vandeventer Street, Long Island City. Hoffer was 20 years old and joined the navy last April. His mother said he said last night she was still hoping that he had been picked up by another vessel.

Mrs. Gossett also said she would not yet give up her son as lost. A letter from him reached her Tuesday, dated before the official news from Washington that he was missing. Mrs. Gossett said her son had been a student in the High School of Commerce, and although only 19 years old, was six feet tall when he enlisted last May. His father, Edward J. Gossett, a manufacturer of Long Island City, Frank Brangwin, the artist, of London, is his uncle.

James J. Cleary was the son of Mrs. Alberine Cleary and employed by Robert E. Farley of 20 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains. He was 18 years old and enlisted when the United States entered the war. He had previously been employed by the American Express Company.

Mrs. Joseph Tamburin of 250 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, mother of F. W. Fingerling, fireman, second-class, rescued in two boxes in which she said she had intended to send gifts to her son. She had prepared some candy and knitted socks to send him.

"I'm afraid there's no use sending them now," she said. "He was a good swimmer and perhaps he was picked up."

Frank Higgins, second class yeoman on the Alcedo, was 21 years old and was the son of John and Bertha Higgins of 1,041 Richmond Turnpike, Staten Island. He was born and educated in Bayonne, N. J., and lived there with his parents until the Spring of 1917, when the family moved to the present address. Mr. Higgins, who was deeply distressed yesterday over the reported death, said that he had not given up all hope, because his son was a strong swimmer.

Higgins was engaged as a Secretary in the office of the Anthony Brady estate, at 49 Wall Street, and enlisted in the Naval Reserve last Spring. After going through his training period he passed examination as second-class yeoman and was sent abroad six weeks ago. He last letter home arrived on Monday night and informed his father and mother that he was sending a parcel of souvenirs.

The Pennsylvanians Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 7.—Information that the three Pennsylvania officers on the Alcedo were safe was received from Washington yesterday. The Navy Department in a report said: Lieutenant Commander Wilson W. Foster, of Radnor, Pa.; Ensign W. Paisley Harrison, jun., Locust Street, and Lieutenant H. H. Leonard, jr., of Wayne.

Lieutenant Paul is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James W. Paul of Philadelphia and the nephew of George W. Childs Drexel, owner of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The Alcedo was the former yacht of George W. Childs Drexel, and the nephew of the widow of Oliver Johnston.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, for fifty years in the employ of the Long Island Railroad, died on Tuesday at his home, 69 Johnson Avenue, Jamaica.

JOSEPH McAHANY, 58 years old, a fruit and produce merchant in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 272 Maujer Street, leaving a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

Colonel Arthur B. Williams, a retired building contractor, died yesterday at his home, 62 Lloyd Street, Bloomfield, N. J., in his ninety-first year. He left three sons, the Rev. David J. Torrens, pastor of the Congregational Church, East Bloomfield, the Rev. Wilbur R. Torrens, rector of Buffalo Reformed Church, and Robert Torrens, a lawyer of Bloomfield, and two daughters.

Private ARTHUR B. WRIGHT, of the Pennsylvania, died yesterday at the base hospital, Camp Stevens, Ayer, Mass., of pneumonia. He was attached to the Quartermaster Corps.

ALBERT RATHBAW, a civil engineer, in the employ of the British War Department, died on Monday night of heart disease, in the Brooklyn Hospital, at his thirtieth year. He lived at 257 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES PALM, a pioneer importer of canaster pictures in New York, died on Tuesday of pneumonia, in his eighty-second year, at his home, 173 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was born in Germany and came to America at the age of 16.

CHARLES J. JONES, who served forty years in the United States Navy and retired with the rank of Lieutenant, died on Tuesday of pneumonia at his home, 4,500 Ratonah Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES HANCOCK, a civil war veteran, who fought with Duryee's Zouaves, Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, died on Tuesday at his home, 285 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, in his seventy-fifth year.

JACOB J. VANDERHEULEN, wholesale clothing manufacturer of this city, died on Tuesday in Detroit, in his forty-fifth year. He lived at 790 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. MARIE JOSEPHINE NAEGELI, wife of Jean C. Naegeli, a silk importer, of 856 Fourth Avenue, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,040 Central Park West. She was born in Virginia and had lived in New York for forty years.

ERNEST WENIGMANN, a builder in the city, died on Tuesday at his home, 400 West 152d Street. He was born in Germany sixty-seven years ago, and at the age of 14 enlisted in the Union Army and served throughout the civil war.

TO CONTROL BAKERS BY LICENSING PLAN

President Wilson to Make Proclamation Soon to Aid Conservation.

BREAD TO BE STANDARDIZED

Probably Will Contain a Reduced Amount of Lard and Milk—Loaves of Two Sizes Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A proclamation will be issued within a few days by President Wilson placing the baking industry under license, and thus paving the way for the United States Food Administration's campaign for cheaper bread and the conservation of wheat.

It will be provided that bakers classified as manufacturers, shall thereafter be subject to regulations which may from time to time be formulated by Herbert C. Hoover and his aids. Violation of these regulations will subject the offender to the danger of having his license revoked and his business taken over.

The regulations are now being prepared and will be announced soon after the proclamation is made public. They probably will include a formula for the baking of bread not unlike that in use in Germany, and in appearance and quality they differ little from the present standard. It will, however, be, in a sense, a war bread.

For the present, as far as could be learned, there is no intention of prescribing a mixture other than wheat, on the basis adopted in France and England. Later, however, if crop conditions warrant such drastic action, provision will be made for the mixing of other cereals with wheat, in the making of bread.

The regulations, as at present under consideration, will call for a minimum quantity of milk and other fats to improve the quality of the bread. The Food Administration has also its problems connected with the saving of waste fats, and special attention also will be called to the manufacture and sale of bread by cutting down on the baking of fancy loaves and rolls, and forbidding delivery of fresh and elaborate deliveries.

The baking of fancy loaves and rolls will be forbidden under penalty of forfeiture of license. Such steps will be considered and adopted as the public welfare dictates.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ALICE HOLLINGSHEAD, the wife of Captain H. Hollingshead, U. S. A., retired, died on Tuesday at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn Army Base, where she was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duncan of 240 Fallbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MURPHY, one of the most prominent women in Boston, died on Tuesday at her home in that city. Mrs. Murphy was born in Boston, and was married to the late Dennis Murphy, who was elected to the city council for twenty consecutive years.

CHARLES H. S. DAVIS, the oldest physician of Northern New York, former member of the Legislature and twice Mayor of the city, died yesterday at the State Hospital for the Insane at Ogdensburg, aged 91 years. He was the author of books on medical, scientific and historical subjects.

MARGARET DRUMGOOLE, wife of Dr. John Drumgoole, of Hoboken, N. J., died on Tuesday at the home of her husband. She was a member of the Hoboken Board of Education for many years. Besides her husband she leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary Drumgoole Hennessy, and a son, Dr. John Drumgoole, jr.

THOMAS A. CHRISTOPHER, a retired harness merchant, for forty years in business at 1,000 Third Avenue, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,000 Third Avenue. He was born in Ireland eighty-four years ago and for many years a resident of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Jamaica Ferry Club, of which he was at one time president.

MRS. CATHERINE DOUGHERTY, 80 years old, a retired dairy proprietor of Broadway, died at his home in Yonkers on Tuesday. She was born in Ireland, and for many years was a resident of Yorkshire, England, before coming to this country. She died in Brooklyn on Monday. She was a daughter of John Erkes, an importer of cigars.

Mrs. ANNA E. DAY, wife of J. Frank Day, died at her home, 109A Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday in her seventy-first year.

EDWIN BRADLEY THOMPSON, auditor for the Knickerbocker Ice Company for nineteen years, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 1,000 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. He was 61 years old.

Mrs. ADDIE C. JOHNSTON, a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years and an active member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 241 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Oliver Johnston.

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DOCTORS TO DISCUSS WAR.

Leader of British Army Surgeons Will Address Meeting Here.

Colonel Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the senior consulting surgeon of the Medical Corps of the British Army, who has come to this country to tell the medical profession in general and the officers of the Army Medical Corps of the work to be done in the war hospitals in France, will be one of the speakers at a medical meeting to be held in the Waldorf tonight under the direction of the New York State Committee of the Council of National Defense. Several thousand members of the medical profession of this State are expected to be present. Plans are being laid to entertain Sir Berkeley and other distinguished surgeons and physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps have accepted invitations. Dinner will precede the topics suggested for discussion. They are: Surgeon Gen. Rupert Blue; Lieut.-Col. William J. Mayo, Colonel R. U. Patterson, Colonel R. H. Schreiber of the Columbia War Hospital; Dr. Franklin Martin, Dr. George W. Crile, Dr. Robert Abbe, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Charles H. Peirce, and the following surgeons who are Majors in the Medical Reserve Corps: Charles W. Mayo, Raymond P. Sullivan, Edward Martin and George R. Crile, who is in charge of Base Hospital 4, now on duty in France.

Dr. J. Hampton Squire is the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and associated with him are Dr. George D. Stewart, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. James D. Fredericks, Dr. Robert Abbe and Captain Frederick H. Van Buren, M. R. C. The meeting in the Waldorf will begin at 8 o'clock.

MISS CROCKER ENGAGED.

San Francisco Girl to Wed Count de Limur of French Flying Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Crocker of San Francisco, who are spending the Winter in this city, have announced the engagement, or their daughter, Miss Ethel M. Crocker, to Count Andre de Limur, a member of the French Flying Corps.

Miss Crocker is now in France engaged in hospital work. She is a niece of the Princess Andre Poniatowski of Paris and of Mrs. C. B. Alexander of New York.

RALPH H. CUTLER MARRIES.

Justice's Son Weds Miss Ruth Manley in Maplewood, N. J.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Manley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Manley of Maplewood, N. J., and Ralph H. Cutler, son of Supreme Court Justice W. W. Cutler of Morristown, N. J., took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. George Church, Maplewood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Pitner N. Owen, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride.

Miss Ann Heard of this city was maid of honor, and Walter Johnson of Buffalo, N. Y., acted as best man.

Mr. Cutler is a graduate of Princeton, class of '17, and is now an ensign in the United States Navy.

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The finer grades only
Theodore A Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS 311 Fifth Avenue at 31st Street

LYKNU POLISH

LYKNU cleans and polishes at one easy operation—cleans off the oil and grease and gum and dirt, and brings out the first fine, lustrous finish your furniture had when new. Leaves the surface perfectly clean and dry.

LYKNU goes three times as far. Its spreading quality is three times as great.

Three Sizes: 25c—50c—$1.00

To have your furniture "Made Like New" look to the "Lyknu Maid"

Lyknu Polish Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
New York Office: 43 East 29th Street

WILLIAM H. KENDAL, ENGLISH ACTOR, DIES

Co-Star With His Wife, Madge Robertson—Toured United States as the Kendals.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—William Hunter Kendal, actor and theatrical manager, died Tuesday.

William Hunter Kendal (William Hunter Grimston) was born in 1843. He married the actress Margaret Robertson, known on the stage as Madge Robertson, in 1869. Mr. Kendal, after playing many celebrated parts, became lessee and manager, in partnership with John Hare, of St. James's Theatre from 1879 to 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal toured in the United States and Canada in 1886-7.

Mr. Kendal made his first appearance on the stage at the Soho Theatre on April 6, 1861, as Louis XIV. in "A Life's Revenge," and remained at that theatre when it was renamed the Royalty, with David James, Miss Wyndham, Ben Webster and Marie Litton, and other artists in the company who afterward became famous in the theatrical world.

Mr. Kendal had a fine figure and good stage presence for romantic roles, in which he played later with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Helen Faucit, W. J. Brunton, Dion Boucicault, Charles Matthews and others at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow.

He returned to London in 1866 and was engaged at the Haymarket Theatre, where he played until 1874, appearing in several rôles, including Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal," Orlando in "As You Like It," and Young Marlow in "She Stoops to Conquer."

VOTE IN THE DU PONT SUIT.

Majority of Stockholders Oppose Purchase of $60,000,000 Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—The report of Daniel O. Hastings as Special Master to supervise the ballot cast at the meeting of stockholders of the du Pont Powder Company for and against the acquisition by the company of the $81,251,150 worth of stock acquired by President P. S. du Pont and other defendant officials of the powder company for themselves, was filed in the Federal District Court here today. The summary of the vote as embodied in the report of the Master follows:

For the resolution to purchase stock for company, 1,076,[illegible] shares. Against the resolution, 30,171 shares. Total votes cast for the resolution, 1,106,[illegible] shares. Of this number the votes cast for the resolution was 100 shares.

Of the bonus stock voted, the exact number of shares, fractions, and ownership of which the company had no knowledge, the votes cast for the resolution, the exact number of which the company had no knowledge, the votes cast for the resolution were 100 shares.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to them.

Died.

BELLAH.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Nov. 6, 1917, husband of Annie E. Bellah. Funeral services at his home, 200 5th Av., Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BOLTON.—On Nov. 7, Julius, aged 65 years, beloved husband of Ida Bolton. Funeral from his late residence, 1,000 Park Av., Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BOYLE.—On Nov. 6, 1917, at 10:00 Monday night, at his home, 1,000 College Av., Bronx, Thomas Boyle, after a short illness. Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8:30 P. M., at the Church of St. Augustine, 165 Willis Av., between Morrris and Grant Sts. Please omit flowers.

BRADY.—On Nov. 6, at the home of her daughter, William Brady, Mrs. Mary Brady, widow of the late John Brady, aged 81 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, 418 Avenue A, Bayonne, Friday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BRADY.—On Nov. 6, 1917, Mary, beloved wife of Peter Brady, mother of Mrs. Agnes Hickey, Mrs. Charles Hogan, Mrs. Thomas Hickey and Mrs. Joseph Brady. Funeral from her late residence, 1,000 Park Av., Friday, Nov. 9, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, at 10 o'clock. Interment Kingston, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

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POOR YANKEES MAY HAVE TO FLETCHERIZE NEXT SPRING

YANKEES TO EAT CENSORED MEALS

Festive Board to Make Way for Training Table Under Miller Huggins.

FEWER PASSES NEXT YEAR

Major Leagues' Policy of Retrenchment Will Probably Result in Curtailment of Free List.

When the Yankees go to Macon, Ga., next Spring on their training trip under Manager Miller Huggins, a brand-new wrinkle in professional baseball will be inaugurated and the players will be placed on a diet. Little attention has been give in the past to conditioning baseball players except on the ball field, but this year the Yanks will also be trained in the dining rooms. Most ball players have ferocious appetites and as a rule they eat long and often. Secretary Harry Sparrow has been elected chief of the training table and he has already arranged the different menu cards for the players.

The reason why some of the players had poor days on the ball field last season was because of too much eating of fancy dishes at the noon day meals. If a player sits down just before a ball game and helps himself to a young banquet, he isn't especially spry on the ball field. More than one ball player has eaten himself out of the major leagues by living too high. Major league baseball clubs nowadays stop at the best hotels, and oftentimes when the players invade the dining rooms, the daily repast takes on the proportions of a barbecue. Ball players, like all other mortals, are apt to eat too much.

The food conservation plans of Secretary Sparrow come at a time to bring delight to Herbert Hoover, although that gentleman had nothing to do with the diet scheme of the Yankees. If Mr. Hoover had ever witnessed a batch of hungry baseball players approaching their frugal meals, he might have something important to say.

What Jar. Sparrow hopes to do is to steer the ball players into a diet of plain, wholesome food. All the dishes with the long fancy French names will go into the discard. The appeutes of the players will be teased with dishes such as adorn the home board. The training table will be fashioned after the training tables which are in vogue for college athletes. One of the items on the breakfast menu is the time honored dish of prunes. Cereals also have a conspicuous place. The noon day lunch is lighter than usual and consists of only plain foods. The dinner bill is plain but substantial. It contains no elaborate dishes but has been arranged to satisfy the highly-charged call of the miner man which comes after a hard day on the ball field. Roast beef, corned beef and cabbage and spring lamb are among the meats on the dinner menu, while the famous trio of stews—beef, lamb and Irish—are among those present. Meatless and wheatless days also have their place on the eating programs.

The economical policy which is to be followed by the major leagues next season, together with the war tax, will probably give many club owners the opportunity of cutting down the baseball passes next season. The pass problem has been one which the club owners have battled with for many seasons, and although the complimentary tickets have been curtailed gradually from season to season, the free list has never been limited as the club owners would like to see it. At the annual meeting of both leagues next month action on retrenching the number of passes will probably be taken.

The war tax calls for a tax of 10 per cent. on the face value of free tickets, which means that every person going through the pass gate will have to produce said tax. Most of the passes issued by the clubs entitle the holder to a 75-cent seat, and as there are 77 home games, it means that a pass book would call for a tax of $6.16.

The new plan to form a major third league is going to strike a snag when a move is made to break four clubs away from the American Association. This Class AA league held a meeting a few days ago and President Hickey announced after the conference that the opening of next season had been discussed and that none of the clubs announced any plans other than those followed in former years. The Association went on record as favoring a 140-game schedule.

President Hickey stated that all of the eight cities in the Association holding franchises belonged to American Association territory and that their territorial rights were fully protected by the agreement of the National Commission. He stated that no change could be made in the circuit without the unanimous consent of all eight clubs, so it is difficult to see where any four will be able to secede, as several of the clubs have already made known their opposition to the new plan.

SOLDIERS IN TITLE RUN.

Entry List of 150 Entered for Junior Cross-Country Championship.

The makeup of the team of soldiers which will represent the United States Army Ambulance Service at Allentown, Penn., in the national junior cross-country championship run over the Van Cortlandt Park course of about six miles next Saturday, was announced yesterday by the local A. A. U. officials. A number of former college athletes are listed among the eight runners who will represent this branch of the service, all but one of them coming from Western colleges. The East will be represented by R. Guiness of City College of New York. The other members of the team are C. Orcutt, Pomona College of Claremont, Cal.; C. Smith, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; D. Bollman, Washington University, St. Louis; P. Spinz, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; H. Benneson, Santa Clara College and the Olympic Club of San Francisco; C. Baker, Chicago University, and G. C. Branner, Stanford University.

The popularity of this port among the soldiers is further attested by the entrance of four other soldier teams for the prize. Three of these will come from Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., where Jimmy Clark, former Chairman of the local Registration Committee, is in charge of athletic instruction, and the other will compete for Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N. J. The latter camp, officially known as the 312th Infantry, will be represented by Phil Keating, Charles Rosenbaum, John Collins, John Wormcke, William Shoss, S. Sachs, N. Weisinger, and John McFadden.

Fourteen other institutions and clubs in and out of the metropolitan district will have team representation, making this the biggest cross-country event held in recent years. In addition, eight individual entries have been received, which brings the total number of starters up to about 150. Included in this pack will be 108 Varsity and freshman teams of C. C. N. Y. and the best team of Columbia University, while the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia and the Dorchester Club of Dorchester, Mass., will also start teams. Outside of these organizations the only other out-of-town entrant will be G. T. Nightingale of New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H. Other clubs entered are Paulist A. C., Bronx Church House, St. Christopher Club, Morningside A. C., Brooklyn A. A., and Mohawk A. C.

Vic Votertetas, the Greek runner of the Morningside A. C., is receiving a special furlough from his army duties at Spartansburg, N. C., to make the trip to New York for the run, and other individual starters will be Terry Halpine, Jim Plant, Long Island A. C.; Hans Suster, Charles De Stefano, Millrose A. A.; Otto Laukso, Kaleva A. C., and Alexander Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.

WOLVERINES ARE UNEASY.

Optimism Lacking as Day of Cornell Game Approaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 7.—Michigan students are worrying over the possible outcome of the game with Cornell Saturday afternoon on Ferry Field. There is no lack of faith in Yost, who has shown unusual ability this season in developing the team he has from the material on hand, and the wonderful showing of the Wolverines against Nebraska increased the hopes of the Michigan student body, but the improvement of the big Red team in the last few weeks, and the luck and fight which is theirs on Ferry Field have kept the extreme optimism down.

Yost sent his reserves against the scrubs this afternoon in a short scrimmage, Culver being the only first string man to get into the game. Yost is going to depend in great measure upon two men for his attack, Weston at quarter and Spartas at half back. If the field is dry, which it gives promise of being, the broken field running of these men will be a big factor in the game. A. W. Field will throw the brunt of the attack upon Wieman and Hanish.

The general sale for tickets opened this morning and the athletic office was crowded all day long with people after the coveted bits of pasteboard. More than 20,000 seats have been disposed of and indications point to one of the biggest crowds in the history of Ferry Field.

FORDHAM SQUAD IS IDLE.

Coach McCaffery Allows a Day's Rest After Georgetown Fray.

There was no football practice at Fordham yesterday. After the gruelling game with Georgetown, the players were battered a bit and Coach McCaffery allowed a needed rest. The men were driven hard in the week preceding the Georgetown contest and showed improved form for their severe efforts.

Next Saturday is an open date on the Maroon schedule. Unless a practice game is arranged it will not be filled, as the Bronxmen want to be in good shape for the Cornell game on Nov 17. Fordham has not played Cornell since 1909, when the Maroon triumphed by a score of 12 to 6.

Manager Delehanty is still endeavoring to close the dates of Nov. 24 and Nov. 29. Stevens has been asked to play on the former date, but no reply has been received.

In view of the fact that Fordham held Georgetown to two touchdowns with a crippled team, the students look upon the result of this contest as indicative of improvement in the eleven.

N. Y. U. PLAYERS INJURED.

Many of Violet's Best Players Battered in Game with Trinity.

The New York University football team was badly battered in the Trinity game Tuesday. At yesterday's practice several of the regulars were absent because of injuries sustained in the game. Christopher is out with a broken bone in the foot; Sulzer, the heavy guard, has a wrenched knee which will keep him from the game for several days; Gardiner, left end, is suffering from several body bruises, and it is not expected that he will play again this week; Egan, the quarter back and Violet mainstay, is suffering from a wrenched shoulder. As it is his throwing arm and shoulder that are affected, the Violet's prospects for the Rhode Island game on Saturday are rather dubious.

Generally after a game the teams get a rest, but yesterday Coach Wall put the Varsity squad through a signal drill. Those of the regulars who were in condition filled their regular positions, while the places of the others were taken by first-string substitutes. At yesterday's workout Coach Wall taught his charges two new open formation plays. The practice of these plays took a great part of the time.

BLACK PREFERS HARVARD.

Cupid's All-Stars Will Meet Crimson on Nov. 17.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 7.—The Harvard 'Varsity football players showed the result of their hard scrimmages early in the week by settling down to a good rugged attack against the Navy Yard team this afternoon, scoring four touchdowns against Leary's stars, who played without several of their regulars.

Captain Horween made three scores and Hoffman one, each player breaking through for counting gains from the middle of the field. The Navy did not rush at all, needing the drill on the defense as much as Harvard did on the offense.

It has been settled that Harvard and not the Navy will play the Newport Reserves Nov. 17, Captain Cupid Black of the Newport all stars having sent word that he preferred to have Harvard come to Newport rather than bring his team to Cambridge to play the Charlestown boys.

STEVENS HAS SEVERE DAY.

Three of 'Varsity Still Resting After Saturday's Game.

Stevens had a hard workout yesterday but without the services of Flockhart, Goodale and Heinen, who are still resting and recovering from the bruises of last Saturday's game. Most of the time was devoted to fundamental work. Ford practiced punting, for as a result of his work against Worcester he has taken over Goodale's work in this department. The coach is much pleased with the efforts of the big tackle, whom he made over for the full-back job.

The success of the team to date can be more directly attributed to condition than to any other factor, and the contrast as the games got into the second half between the fighting engineers and their opponents has been very marked. The coaches' plan of a track team that could play football has been realized to a great extent.

SHORT DRILL FOR RUTGERS.

Open Formations Being Developed for Springfield Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Rutgers team was put through a brief scrimmage practice and signal drill this afternoon in preparation for the contest with Springfield on Saturday. Coach Sanford expects a hard game and has permitted no letup in the work of the Rutgers team. Springfield's victory over Union last Saturday has done away with any thought of an easy game, and Sanford is working the men on open formations which are designed to counteract the greater weight of the visitors.

Francke was still in at centre, but Gray's injury is coming along nicely, and the big fellow is expected to be in uniform tomorrow. The team is handicapped somewhat because of the short time permitted for practice, as the majority of the men are kept in classes until 4:30.

ORANGE TO PLAY NEBRASKA.

Thanksgiving Day Games Arranged for Three Years.

The athletic authorities of the University of Nebraska have apparently analyzed the football situation in the Middle West to mean that followers of the gridiron game there are anxious to compare Eastern teams with the local elevens. According to an announcement made within the last few days, Nebraska has entered into an agreement with the University of Syracuse for a series of contests between the elevens of these two institutions to be played on Thanksgiving Day.

Not alone has the arrangement been made for the years of 1917, 1918, and 1919, but Nebraska has agreed to pay the Orange $5,000 as a guarantee for each visit. Furthermore, the Middle Western university holds an option to extend the contract, which has been signed by Syracuse, to include the years of 1920 and 1921.

LEOCHARES FIRST IN SPEEDY FIELD

Defeats Westy Hogan and Stargazer at Pimlico, Winning Serial Handicap.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 7.—Edward B. McLean's Leochares showed today that he had regained the form which made him such a formidable contender last Winter. The son of Broomstick met a first-class field in the Serial Handicap at a mile, and in a brilliant finish, won from Wilfrid Viau's sensational three-year-old Westy Hogan, with A. K. Macomber's Stargazer, another three-year-old, in third place.

With one exception all of the recent races of Leochares have been at a shorter distance than a mile, but he developed stamina as well as speed in this afternoon's feature, and came from behind to nail Westy Hogan just before reaching the finish line. The time, 1:39 2-5, is only two-fifths of a second slower than the track record. In winning the Serial, Leochares scored his third straight victory since he joined the McLean string, and at the same time he administered the first defeat for Westy Hogan in four starts.

W. Smith's New Haven performed an unusual feat by winning a steeplechase for the second day in succession. He defeated a good field yestrday, but was fresh and willing when he turned out this afternoon for the selling event at two miles, and defeated a large field in the fast time of 3:58 4-5.

The Cleveland Stable's Dorcas also returned to form and won the handicap for mares from a smart field. With Loftus in the saddle Dorcas outgamed Rhine Maiden at the finish of the mile and forty yards route.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:44.

Conduit, J. W. Corrigan's br. f., 3 years, 107 pounds, by The White Knight-Chute, $15.20, $4.50, and $3.50, A. Stuttinger)...1
Valais, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 4, 116, by Ethelbert-Lady of the Valley, $3.30 and $3, (L. Lyke).....2
Puts and Calls, Cleveland Stable's b. h., 5, 116, by Locohatchee-Pulgada, $4 third, (J. Loftus).....3
Bar of Phoenix, Scorer II., Tarquin, Beau of Menlo, John Douglas, Trumpeter, and Hickory Nut also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; about two miles. Time—3:58 4-5.

New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 8 years, 149 pounds, by Filigrane-Ethel Thomas, $6.60, $3.80, and $4.20, (F. Williams).....1
Rhomb, W. Stockton's ch. g., 7, 149, by Fatherless-Diamontina, $8.20 and $4, (J. O'Neil).....2
Garter, M. Daly's ch. g., 7, 145, by Golden Garter-Fair Empress, $12 third, (W. Carter).....3
Racebrook, Tropaeolum, Abdon, Cynosure, Otto Floto, High Flyer, Kitty K., Minton China, and Chancey Fellow also ran. Pussy Willow scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Game Cock, H. L. Pratt's ch. c., 107 pounds, by Ballot-Blondie, $8.40, $3.90 and $2.70, (M. Rowan).....1
Sixteen to One, D. Cunningham's ch. g., 107, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $9.00 and $4.70, (A. Collins).....2
Miss Bryn, J. O. Talbott's b. f., 105, by Bryn Mawr-Miss Camden, $3 third, (J. McTaggart).....3
Corydon, C. A. Smithey, Lindsey, So Long Letty, Starry Banner, Poor Butterfly, Amackassin, Highest Appeal, Babette, Arizona and Happy Smile also ran. Sister Marjorie, Jim Hoey and George Starr scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap, No. 2; for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.

Leochares, E. B. McLean's b. g., 7 years, 125 pounds, by Broomstick-Leavonara, $6.50, $3.70, and $2.60, (W. O'Brien).....1
Westy Hogan, W. Viau's br. c., 3, 124, by Dick Finnell-Carrie Jones, $3.50 and $2.60, (J. Butwell).....2
*Stargazer, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 3, 100, by Star Shoot-Busy Maid, $2.80 third, (M. Buxton).....3
Chicles, Black Jack, Sapona, Over There, and Queen of the Water also ran. Straight Forward, Bally, Hanbeik, Water Lady, Tea Caddy, Wise Man, and Whimsy scratched.
*Coupled as Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; purse $100; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:09 4-5.

Merchant, R. L. Bresler's ch. c., 3 years, 113 pounds, by Star Shoot-Dancercss, $11.80, $5.40, and $4.40, (H. Erickson).....1
Mirza, R. D. Earle's b. c., 3, 118, by Masette-Oceanya, $4.30 and $3.10, (A Stuttinger).....2
Brooklyn, F. Housman's b. c., 3, 113, by Von Tromp-Bonsetta, $4.10 third, (M. Rowan).....3
Battle Abbey, Trentino, Cousin Dan, and Hese also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:44.

Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Ildrim-Dawte, $11.60, $5.10, and $2.50, (J. Loftus).....1
Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. m., 5, 125, by Watercress-Gold, $6.50 and $2.70, (J. McTaggart).....2
Priscilla Mullens, J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 3, 116, by Arineath II.-Princeton Girl, $2.20 third, (L. Lyke).....3
Milda and Fermoise also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; purse, $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 2-5.

Reprobate, C. K. Bryson's ch. c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $8.50, $5.20, and $3.80, (A. Shuttinger)...1
Miss Kruter, W. Cahill's b. m., 6, 115, by Transvaal-Litha Kruter, $7.70 and $5.50, (W. Obert).....2
Richard Langdon, W. Murray's blk. g., 7 years, 100 pounds, by Dick Welles-Lass of Langdon, $3.00 third, (A. Collins).....3
Hanobala, Ed Weiss, Maxim's Choice, Prea, Buzz Around, Wodan, Corn Broom, and Otisca also ran. Battle Abbey, Swift Fox, Traction, and Stargazer scratched.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, claiming; maidens; six furlongs. Bagasett, 100 pounds; Jimmy Burns, 115; Grayson, 100; Plapper, 92; Tarquin, 115; Pipso Sahib, 100; Phalaris, 100; Pollyanna, 112; Portia, 97; Millrace, 97; *Whippoorwill, 95; Saturn, 120; *Medusa, 92; Alderberry, 97; Lady Vara, 97.

Note—Nine horses excluded.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; two miles and a half. The Brook, 139 pounds; Robert Oliver, 145; Melos, 136; Pisconthorpe, 140; Eagle Thistle, 139; Ojala, 130; Storewood, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; one mile. Wood Violet, 108 pounds; *George W. Avery, 100; Sixteen to One, 90; Dalros, 102; Woodthrush, 105; Green Grass, 102; Felicitation, 105; Mary Maud, 104; Jim Hoey, 102; *Poor Butterfly, 94; Trophy, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pimlico Autumn Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter. Omar Khayyan, 130 pounds; Ed Roche, 106; Wistful, 108; Torchbearer, 100; Jack Mount, 95; †Sunbonnet, 116; Fairy Wand, 100; Ticket, 100; Manister Tot, 110; †Walnut Hall, 109; Lucius, 102; Bella Desmond, 112; †Straight Forward, 110; ‡Corn Tassel, (imp.), 100.

‡A. K. Macomber entry. †R. T. Wilson entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For two and three-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Jack Soot, 122 pounds; *Milkman, 123; *Pit for Tat, 87; Amalgamator, 114; Vocabulary, 102; Swift Fox, 112; Maivolio, 105; The Dean, 109; Cadillac, 112; Cachet, 100; Mother Machree, 100; Milbrey, 104; Onwa, 112; Zuave, 107; Wing Dove, 109; *Home, 87; Medora, 100.

Note—Four horses excluded.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Douglas S., 113 pounds; *Barry Shannon, 106; Stalwart Helen, 108; Dan, 103; Air Man, 113; Top o' The Wave, 103; Harvest King, 106; Sky Pilot, 111; Monomoy, 108; *Kingling II., 106; *Miss Represent, 95; Ellison, 116.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Yodeling, 117 pounds; Tie Pin, 112; Paddy Bear, 110; Old Pop, 96; Cuddle Up, 106; Silk Bird, 110; Hastena, 95; Captain Ray, 119; Soldier, 113; Lady Moll, 106; Galaway, 95; Blue Thistle, 118; Napoleon, 105; Sky Pilot, 118; N. K. Beal, 113.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Jackson Defeated at Billiards.

George Moore of New York defeated Clarence Jackson of Detroit last night at Thum's Billiard Academy in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match game, winning by the score of 50 to 47 in eighty-eight innings. Moore made a high run of six and Jackson's best was three.

Cole Beats Marks at Doyle's.

Frank Cole defeated Leo Marks by a score of 100 to 42 in a snooker pool match, played last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy, in the three-cushion tourney Harry Gleason defeated Fred Deshan by a score of 25 to 23. William Downes will meet Ray Potter in the snooker tourney tonight.

TO HOLD INTERCITY BOUTS.

Crescent A. C., in Doubt as to Law, Sets Date as Nov. 14.

Uninformed as to whether they will be allowed to continue their amateur boxing tournaments to the end of the present season, because of the expiration of the Frawley law next week, officials of the Crescent Athletic Club have arranged an inter-city series of bouts, to be held on Nov. 14. This will be the day before the present law legalizing boxing goes out of effect. The New Moon organization's tournament will be the first of more than local importance to be held thus far during the present season.

Competition has been arranged in four classes at 108, 125, 135, and 145 pounds, and it is expected that the metropolitan district's leading boxers will enter. In fact, the doubt as to the status of amateur boxing after the passing of the Frawley law, argues for the biggest entry of the season. The 125 and 135 pound classes will furnish the contests of inter-city flavor and assurances have been received that representative boxers of Boston, Pittsburgh, and New Jersey will come on for the bouts. In the 108 and 145 pound division local boxers will hold the centre of the stage.

McCOY TO MEET O'DOWD.

Middleweights Matched to Box at Clermont S. C. Nov. 14.

Al McCoy of Brooklyn, recognized as the middlweight champion, and Mike O'Dowd, the St. Paul middleweight, were matched last night by the officials of the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn to box at that organization in the feature ten-round bout on Nov. 14. Th ecentest will be refereed by John McAvoy, who was selected by McCoy. At first this phase of the match engendered considerable opposition among the boxers and their managers, but O'Dowd's manager, Paddy Mullins, finally consented to McAvoy, after the club's official referee, Jack O'Sullivan, Billy McFarland, Matt Hinkel, and Patsy Haley had been rejected.

DIVING CONTEST IS ADDED.

Girl Swimmers to Compete in Winter Pool on Saturday.

A handicap ladies' diving contest will be an added attraction Saturday night at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach, when Claire Galligan of New Rochelle meets Charlotte Boyle in a special match race of 220 yards. All the local stars have entered this contest, which will be held off a medium-height board, with Josephine Bartlett, metropolitan diving champion, on the scratch mark. Hild Graf, Edna Cole, Elsie Sultan, Lucy Freeman, and Helen Christ are a few of the girls who have signed entry blanks, and with the liberal handicaps allowed, Miss Bartlett will have to turn in a near perfect score to capture first honors from this high-class field. In addition to the match contest and the diving event, eleven-year-old Helen Wainwright of College Point, who came within six points of a perfect score in last Summer's Middle Atlantic championships, will give an exhibition of diving from a high platform. Two canvas sidewalls are being constructed for the special match race of the Misses Galligan and Boyle to make of the circular pool a rectangular course of twenty yards, eleven laps constituting the distance to be traveled by the two champions.

GIRL SWIMS GOLDEN GATE.

Hazel Cunningham First Woman to Perform Feat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—For the first time in the swimming history of the Pacific Coast a woman swam a round trip course across the Golden Gate today. She was Miss Hazel Cunningham, an eighteen-year-old nurse. Her time was one hour, thirty-five minutes and twenty-five seconds. The course each way was seven-eighths of a mile. The swim was unofficial but had the sanction of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

MORE BILLIARD TOURNEYS.

State Title Event to be Added to Schedule of Amateur Events.

Despite the fact that Nathan Hall, who won the Class A amateur billiard title at the Boston Athletic Association tournament, is in France as a commissioned officer in the United States Army, and that Francis Appleby and Edgar Appleby are also serving in France, there appears to be reason to believe that many new players, equal to the Class A requirements, may be attracted to this year's tournament. Several inquiries as to details of holding the Class A tournament have already been received from the West. No decision, however, will be reached on this important matter until the annual meeting of the National Association early next month.

By way of an innovation the Executive Committee scheduled a new tournament to be known as the New York State championship at 18.3 balk line. Conforming with the favorable comment which the shortening of the games received from so many of the billiard followers, the matches in the New York State tournament are to be limited to 200 points. Another attractive feature provides that any amateur balkline player capable of making a tournament grand average of five or better is eligible. The tentative date of Monday, Jan. 14, was scheduled for this new championship.

Other tournaments to be announced and held during the season include a metropolitan championship at balkline and also one at pocket billiards. The three-cushion inter-room team tournament, which has been promoted by several of the more progressive of the room keepers, will be directed by the national association. An A series of matches for the Interstate Challenge Cup are to be staged, and special team matches are being arranged between amateurs of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The Poggenburg Cup tournament, a balk-line handicap, will again be played in March.

Chess Match Ends in Draw.

Impending defeat at the hands of City College was averted by the Columbia chess team yesterday when the Blue White scored the unfinished game adjourned from the match between the rival colleges at the Brooklyn Chess Club. D. E. Ehrlich, playing at the fifth board for Columbia, succeeded in scoring after fifty-five moves at the expense of A. Zemlock, the C. C. N. Y. representative. The match, therefore, went on record as a draw, each side having scored four victories.

Naval Reserve Met Harvard.

Owing to a correspondent's error, the opponent of the Harvard informal football team last Saturday was described as the Maine Heavy Artillery team. It should have been the United States Naval Reserve team of Portland, Me.

Mrs. Barclay Takes Net Prize.

A field of twenty women golfers played an invitation tournament at the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday for two prizes. The net prize went to Mrs. J. C. Barclay of Hackensack and second laurels went to Mrs. M. R. Bunt of Glen Ridge. In the bogey competition Mrs. G. F. Wood gained the prize.

Harvard Harriers Beat Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Harvard cross-country team defeated Boston College runners over a four-mile course today, 19 to 35. Captain Burnham Lewis of Harvard was the first runner home. His time was 21 minutes 5 seconds.

Xavier Prep Five Wins Easily.

Xavier Prep school's basket ball team scored in decisive fashion over the Cooper Union Institute freshmen on the former's court yesterday afternoon by the score of 44 to 6.

BALTUSROL WOMEN TAKE GOLF TITLE

Defeat Dunwoodie in Team Match for Metropolitan Championship.

The Baltusrol Golf Club's women players yesterday won the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association by winning from the Dunwoodie Country Club team in the second post-season match on the Dunwoodie links by a score of 6 to 4. This is the second victory for the Baltusrol women, and gives them the title. Last week Baltusrol scored a 10 to 0 victory over Dunwoodie in the first meeting for the 1917 championship.

Yesterday's competition was keener than that which marked the first titular match, the Dunwoodie quartet playing a better game on their home links. Long, accurate drives by the Baltusrol contingent, however, proved the obstacle that the Dunwoodie women could not overcome. The Baltusrol team also showed some surprisingly good putting ability on the Dunwoodie links, and this aided them materially in their victory.

Two of the matches resulted in Dunwoodie victories, but the efforts of Miss F. M. Mellon and Miss Harden for Baltusrol counterbalanced these setbacks. The successful Dunwoodie golfers were Mrs. M. H. Frayne, who downed the Baltusrol Captain, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, and Miss M. Guilford, who won her match from Miss Violet Miller of Baltusrol. For Baltusrol, Miss Mellon scored over Mrs. W. S. Bird and Miss Marden defeated Mrs. L. Ketcham.

The summary:

BALTUSROL.		DUNWOODIE.	
Mrs. S. P. Nash...	0	Mrs. M. H. Frayne.	1
Miss F. M. Mellon.	3	Mrs. W. S. Bird...	0
Miss Harden.....	3	Mrs. L. Ketcham..	0
Miss V. Miller.....	0	Miss M. Guilford...	3
Total.....	6	Total.....	4

SPENCER IN SIX-DAY RACE.

National Cycling Champion Entered for Contest at Garden.

Arthur Spencer, the national cycling champion, who relieved Frank Kramer of the laurels held by the latter seventeen years, will be a starter in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2. Promoter William E. Wellman made a special trip to Boston in order to sign the title-holder, and he returned last night with Spencer's signature to a contract.

This will be the champion's first six-day effort. He is at present caring for his brother, Willie, who is paired with Bob Spears in the six-day race (ten hours a day) at the Boston Arena. Arthur finds sufficient time in the mornings to get into condition by reeling off many miles on the road.

Frank Kramer, who will formulate the rules for the coming grind in the historic Garden, is expected to give his successor important pointers on the art of six-day riding. Kramer, always a sportsman first, bears no hard feelings for the lad who dethroned him. The ex-champion, as a matter of fact, has often asserted that Arthur Spencer will develop into the greatest rider in the history of the game.

Just after he had returned his signed contract to Wellman, Spencer told the promoter that he intended to ride back to New York astride his bicycle, just to harden up for the Garden grind. The distance is approximately 250 miles.

READY TO SELL AMERICA.

Owners of Old Schooner Cable to Sir Thomas Lipton.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Owners of the old racing schooner, America, cabled Sir Thomas J. Lipton today that they would sell the vessel to him provided it was maintained as a yacht or marine museum. The message was an answer to an offer to buy the famous racer, made by Sir Thomas a short time ago.

Who says that Quality and Reasonable Prices don't mix? Here's proof they do. Happened just the other day.

A gentleman and his wife were shopping for an overcoat. They had been to a neighboring store, but had found nothing to suit.

In passing they were attracted by one of our windows. Just the coat they wanted. But they were afraid it was too high. However, they screwed up their courage and came in.

Result, a satisfactory purchase at just the price they wanted to pay.

Don't be afraid! It's the old story of volume reducing cost. A business as large as ours, if managed right, may invariably use the best, yet sell at prices to attract even the "poor man's pocketbook."

We're glad it's so; because, as always, the only true way to spell economy is Q-u-a-l-i-t-y.

Everything men and boys wear.

Army officers' uniforms.

"Westpointer" shoes. Officers' Stetson hats. The Rogers Peet Camp Toilet Case. The Rogers Peet Sewing Kit.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie Inc.

The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service

Christmas Morning "Over There"

OUR Government states that all gifts for "Somewhere in France" or for the boys on Uncle Sam's vessels must be in transit not later than NOVEMBER 15TH.

Special packing—stout enough for the long journey and yet permitting examination by the shipping authorities—will be required.

We will expertly pack your gifts to meet Government regulations and deliver prepaid.

Useful Gifts for the Fighters in O. D.

ABERCROMBIE BEDDING ROLL, with large detachable wall pocket, $15.00
ABERCROMBIE SPECIAL LAMBS' WOOL QUILT, very light and warm, $27.50
ABERCROMBIE "WARMABOUT" VEST, the lightest and warmest made, $10.50
AUTO STROP SOLDIERS' SHAVING KIT, complete in pigskin case, $5.00
BAUSCH & LOMB PRISM BINOCULAR, 8-power, with large field of view, $75.00
CAMP TOILET KIT, exceptionally high grade, complete with fittings, $4.50
EVEREADY "DAYLO" FLASHLIGHT, very flat, vest pocket model, $1.25
GOKEY TRENCH BOOTS, thoroughly waterproofed, 17 inches high, $17.50
EASTMAN KODAK, Vest Pocket Size, all metal case, very light, $7.00
EASTMAN KODAK, Post Card Size, special high grade, f.6.3 lens, $55.00
LEATHER COATS AND ULSTERS, sheepskin lined, six models, $14.00 to $40.00
O. D. ARMY SWEATER, new regulation, sleeveless model, slip-on, $5.00
O. D. SLEEPING HOOD, covers entire head, front and back capes, $2.50
O. D. WRISTLETS, 12 inches long, cover hands to knuckles, $1.00
PATRICK-DULUTH MACKINAWS very light and warm, various plaids, $16.00
SWEATERS AND SWEATER JACKETS, button and slip-on models, $4.00 to $8.00
WRIST WATCH, radium dial, Kitchener pigskin strap, coin silver case, $22.50
WRIST WATCH, radium dial, Kitchener pigskin strap, 20-year gold case, $25.00

Preserve This Advertisement for Reference

10-15-17 WARREN STREET

Buy Tires Before Raise

Thousands of A1 "Firsts" or "Seconds." at 20% to 50% Discount

Prices Must Soar! Stock Up Now!

Ford Tires, $6, $7, $8, $10

Tubes, $1.00 to $3.00. Big Stock.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.

1763 Broadway, Near 57th St.

This Department Open Evenings.

For Sale, Simplex 38

Mechanically perfect, Holbrook Landaulet Body newly painted and upholstered, Westinghouse Shock Absorbers.

Astor Garage, 267 W. 87th St., Top Fl.

Burley is "blame good" tobacco

Youll like LUCKY STRIKE

the real Burley cigarette

It's toasted

25 10c

Copyrighted by The American Tobacco Co.

Pictures of the U. S. Destroyer Cassin with officers and crew, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents.—Advt.

GETTING THE BEST OUT OF GOOD TRUCKS

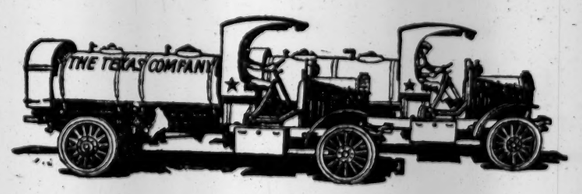
PIERCE-ARROW quality is insured by systematic factory inspection of workmanship and materials at every step in the manufacturing process.

Pierce-Arrow performance is insured by systematic agency inspection of truck operation in the service of owners.

Pierce-Arrow factory inspection sees that you get good trucks. Pierce-Arrow agency inspection helps you get the best out of them.

for example: The Texas Company bought its first Pierce-Arrow truck in 1912. A series of operating tests led to the purchase of four more in 1915. These were tested under varied service conditions with results so satisfactory that the Texas Company has now purchased a total of one hundred and fifty-two trucks.

Great commercial successes are built upon sound economies like those effected by Pierce-Arrow trucks. A smaller business should not deny itself the advantages on which big business thrives.



PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
233-239 West 54th Street, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRAKHAN SERGE Wanted.—6301, 7301, 7314, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 1 West 34th.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; coats, suits dresses. Regain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1474.

APPAREL Wanted.—"Ladies', children's; highest cash prices paid for jobs. Gruber, Canal 8670.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; first-grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BOTANY BROADCLOTH and Poplins Wanted for spot cash. Madison Square 6051.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy Botany 51/2 and F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, 52-56, 2 per cent. cash. Chelsea 9048.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, navy, Burgundy, F. & H., Botany, Hart, 104 West 38th.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—25 pieces black, Forstmann & Huffmann or Botany 51/2. Farragut 5144.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Botany, F. & H., or Stevens; can use quantity if price is right. L. 70 Times.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 760, also Wuitman's 24 serge, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Single width, blue and gray, Stuy. 1024.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; can use quantity Salt's or equivalent. Par. 1040.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Open for Fall cloakings, cheviots and velours; any quantity; will pay spot cash. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for 8/4 Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 6000.

COATINGS, Velours, Wanted.—$50,000 coatings, velours, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are now ready to look at the above line for our spring catalogue. Perry, Dame & Co., 149 West 38th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 5th floor, 51 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 11th floor, 32 West 27th st.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2048.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 5th West 38th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low price, any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, quantity. Juilliard's 6000-612, Merrimack 60-61. V 90 Times.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow wale, white, 36 inches. R 300 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring styles in silk and serge dresses of the better kind. Call between 2 and 5 P. M. The Kay Bee Dress & Costume Co., 246 West 30th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring samples of serge, taffeta, satin, and Georgette dresses. 13 West 17th St., third floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses in taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe voiteure, and georgettes. 6 West 38th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring styles only; Georgettes, silks, and serges; immediate orders placed. Feinberg, 58 East 59th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for silk and serge dresses. Call with Spring samples; send them. 127 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at new Spring styles; georgettes, taffetas, and serges; bring samples. 11 West 38th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; bring Spring samples. 5th floor, 28 West 32nd.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are now ready to look at the above line for our Spring catalogue. Perry, Dame & Co., 149 East 38th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors bring samples, Spring line; jobs, if any on hand. 11 E. 36, 11th floor. Phone Mad. Sq. 8481.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at sample silk, serge, and afternoon dresses. 18 West 37th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted better grade Spring models. Room 1114, 49 West 32d St.

HERRETTA and Velours Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Julius Pollack, Farragut 8054.

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash; also any quantity; call with samples or telephone your Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Silas Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

PIRALINES Wanted.—Open for quantity Juilliard's 6717 or similar. Levenschon & Sats, Mad. Sq. 1965.

Offerings to Buyers

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

RAHNEMN 50105, 50169, 50158; all shades. Madison Square 9200.

SOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7850, all shades. Madison Square 9200.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black, navy, and green broadcloth, F. & H. and botany, $2.10 net; also brown, pom poms, $2.90 net. Madison Square 7858.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, black, 50 pieces. Gottlieb Bros., 228 5th Av. Telephone Madison Square 4000.

BROADCLOTHS.—Columbia, all colors; genuine sel satin. Mad. Sq. 8131.

BROADCLOTHS.—Juilliard's 110, black, 20 pieces, at $2.15. Eastmoder, 5250 Stuyvesant.

BROADCLOTH.—A. D. Juilliard Style 110, Chelsea 5000.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black, Juliets 110 and velours, all colors. Farr, 5078.

BURELLAS, 0310, 0065J, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2420.

BURELLA.—American 09057, $1.25 net; 0310, $1.30 net; all colors. Telephone Madison Square 7490.

CHECKS AND LAWN.—25" cotton woven shepherd checks and 36" fast black lawn. R. Surit & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Cheney's, silk back, 44-inch, high shades, $4.75. Telephone Madison Square 7950.

COATS, suits, broadcloths, velours, pom poms; latest models; best shades; good values; immediate delivery; specials filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 153 West 21st St. Chelsea 3780.

COATS—Spring line ready to show, consisting of ladies', misses', and junior coats, in newest materials and styles. Goldsmith Bros. & Bruckner, at 130 West 17th St. Tel. Chelsea 3892.

COATS.—5,000, immediate delivery; ladies', Juniors', children's, trimmed Kit and Kol furs, desirable cloths and shades. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. B. Kaufman, 5 West 32d St.

COATS.—We have a job of 200 infants' colored coats, sizes 3 to 6; slightly imperfect, to close out at $1.25 each. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 231 Broadway.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush coats, $10.50-$15.25, fur-trimmed belted 48 inches long; it's up to you to see these wonderful values. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 38 East 9th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Hundreds for immediate delivery; latest models at lowest prices. Deutsch-Reichtal, 17 West 34th.

COATS, Immediate delivery, pompom, velours; also plushes; excellent values. Narwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—The best sellers in chicken coats and others, fur-trimmed, good values; delivery today. L. Novick, 40 West 38th St.

COATS.—Pom-pom and fur-trimmed plush coats; quick; immediate delivery. Harman & Brous Co., 134 West 30th Street.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 48 West 27th St. Farragut 8184.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed ladies', juniors', and children's wonderful values; immediate delivery. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st St.

COATS.—Cloth in leading shades and styles, fur trimmed, $7.50 to $15.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velour coats, from $4.75 up, in all shades, fur trimmed. Horwitz, 20 East 30th St. Telephone Gramercy 5496.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, on racks; for immediate delivery. Ulin & Sohwartz & Sons, 38 West 38th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, reasonable prices, immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS. Immediate delivery; pompoms, velours, kerseys, broadcloths; all shades; fur trimmed especially. Kleper Bros., 48 West 21st. Madison Square 8400.

COATS.—500 coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery, to close out. Rubin & Brafft, 30 West 20th.

COATS, COATS, COATS, fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, all shades, for immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 13 W. 37th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' and misses' coats; close out cheap. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery, also suits. Eisenberg & Waldman, 116 West 30th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Waldeman, 31 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out in fur-trimmed coats; big values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 38th.

COATS.—1,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2 to 6 and 7 to 14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 148 28th St.

COATS.—Thousands infants' and children's coats on hand. Will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. I. Weinberg & Son, 142 West 40th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 40th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 42 in. long, guaranteed lining, silk metropolitan, 40 West 40th.

COAT HANGERS.—5,000 round, for sale; reasonable. Ritter Bros., 1,502 Broadway.

COATS, for immediate delivery; all shades. Tubersteen, 31 W. 15th St. Chelsea 400.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—Sports, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 121 West 38th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, $9.00, $15.00; immediate delivery. Cohen Bros., 32 W. 21st.

COATS.—Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rudolph & Co., 49 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; close out. Schwartz, 31 West 18th St.

COATS.—To close out very cheap, Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, all colors, for immediate delivery. Chelsea Bead House, 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—High-class afternoon, evening, and dinner gowns; also serges for immediate delivery very low prices. Queen Costume & Dress Co., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75; velvets, $9.75; silks, $9.85; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Fifty serge and satin dresses to sell direct from contractor. After Custom Co., 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, velvet and evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—100 serge dresses to close out cheap; latest style, good values. S. & G. Rainowitz, 128 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Serges, Panamas and silks, to close out at low prices. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 10 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey and serges; close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 132 West 30th.

DRESSES.—To close out velveteen, satins and serge dresses cheap. Congress Waist & Dress, 34 West 30th St.

DRESSES, 250 serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 124 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $4.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 28th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,181 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, and jerseys; will sell at a price. Room 416, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silk and serge. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 28th.

DRESSES.—500 serge to close out at a price. Windsor, 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—To close out cheap, 500 serge velvet, party. Rubin, 36 West 20th.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 37-39 East 11th; uptown showroom 8 West 29th.

FUR COLLARS.—This season's patterns; black opossum collars, coney collars, muskrat sets, raccoon sets, and mouffes; good values. Greeley 4875. Mr. Wiener.

GOLFINE, Juilliard's, all high shades and white, 500. Tel. Madison Square 7960.

HAIRPINS.—Bundle hairpins; large quantity; immediate delivery; factory prices. Phone Bowling Green 9080.

INFANTS' COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles; sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 55 West 21st.

KERSEY.—Metcalf's 9190; brown, green, navy. Mad. Sq. 8441.

KNITTED SCARFS.—Silk and fibre, ladies' and men's, to close out at very low price. S. R. S. Knitting Co., 57 Duane St.

LEGGINGS.—Jersey legging drawers and legings for children, all colors and sizes, in stock, right price. Halpern-Phillips Co., 121 West 19th St.

LOOPINES.—Boreppan & Huffman 7487; all colors; $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3023.

MACKINAWS.—40 men's coats to sell out cheap. Wearbest Raincoat Co., 17 West 17th St.

MOLE STRIPS.—8-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—25 pieces navy and black, at 75c net cash. Star Waist Co., 15 East 20th.

PIECE GOODS.—800 pieces, consisting of brocades, velos, nets, tuscan silks, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 West 30 St.

PIECE GOODS.—Three pieces of green velour coating. Telephone Madison Square 830.

PILE FABRICS.—Satin, peca plush, pony skin, Warumbo and Botany broadcloth; will sell reasonable. 115 West 30th, ninth floor.

PILE FABRIC, Perciplush, pom-pom, velour, broadcloth reasonable. Farragut 3948.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinas, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Iris Woolen Co., 48 West 21st. Chelsea 9690.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, $3.40; Peca, $3.40; Sax., $5.00; Lenring seal, $4.25; Kerami, Blumenthal's, $4.50; broadcloths, serges at low prices. H. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 618.

PLUSH.—Salt's Peca Roquimette, guaranteed sealette, and Dobson's plush in quantities below present mill prices. V 77 Times.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $5. 1, Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3844.

PLUSHES, 40-40 and 50-50; 100 pieces at a reasonable price. H. Snyder, 50 West 22d St. Telephone Gramercy 4626.

PLUSHES.—Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

POM-POM.—American 0310, taupe, Burgundy, plum, Pekin, black, $3.35 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Mad. Sq. 7539.

POM POM.—Burgundy, mouse, taupe, for cash. Farragut 5872.

POPLINS.—American Wool Co. cotton warp poplins, 6700's, black and navy, for sale. Chelsea 6014.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwartz, 31 West 18th.

SATINS for suitings, coatings; specials crepe de chine; immediate delivery; all colors. Sonner & Freedman, 433 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SEAL MUFFS and SCARFS.—Others, at reasonable price. 100 West 26th, 1st floor.

SERGE.—Whitman's cotton warp, 1310-1300, 43100, and all wool, 560. Telephone Spring 558.

SERGES.—7614, 7801; will exchange black for navy. R 396 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Botany serge No. 360, navy, $1.87½ net. Madison Square 7457.

SERVICE FLAGS, made of battleship bunting, 12-18 inches, $20 dozen; 24-36 inches, $30 dozen. Hamilton Flag Co., 5,418 7th Av., Brooklyn.

SILKS.—Exceptional values; all trades; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., successor to Marks-Steiner, 304 4th Av. Madison Square 4160.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,428 Broadway, Greeley 2962.

SNAP FASTENERS.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes; fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

SOL SATIN.—Have 400 pieces to sell, 850, 2% cash. 1, 80 Times.

STOLES, CAPES, plush and Keramil; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 118 West 25th.

SUITS.—150 high-grade suits of broadcloth, poplin, burella, to sell very reasonable. S. Kurian & Co., 65 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits and coats ready for the jobbing trade; popular prices. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS.—150 desirable suits to close out. Feinstein-Block & Bros., 36 West 31st.

SUITS.—Broadcloth and serge suits to close out. Hirsch-orn Bros., 12 W. 37th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths and poplins; bobby styles; close out. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

SWEATERS.—Khaki army sleeveless slipovers and regulation sweaters; immediate delivery; wonderful values. Rosenstein & Co., 247 5th Av.

TAFFETA.—Black and navy; exceptional value; also full line of stripes and checked taffeta; has stylish patterns; reasonable prices. Cordwell Mills, 40 E. 21st St.

VELOURS.—Heavy weight 40-40, black, navy, brown, twilight, green, taupe and burgundy; also velour pompom, plum and green. Madison Square 8400.

VELOURS, lightweight; also broadcloths, taupe, Pekin, brown, green. Madison Square 6013.

VELOURS.—Lightweight taupe, Pekin, Burgundy beetroot, &c., $2.75. Levenschn & Sats, 1,181 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, taupe coating weight, quantity. Levenschn & Sats, Mad. Square 1965.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and green; must sell at once. Mr. Bodrick, Farragut 2800.

VELOURS, kerseys, and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 4146.

VELOURS.—American 04000, green and navy, for cash. Farragut 8334.

VELOURS 0180-1000; burgundy, F. & H.; nail's velours du nord. Mad. Sq. 8131.

VELOURS.—F. & H. velours, all colors, for sale. Chelsea 2885.

VELOUR.—Samples to close out. Call 33 East 21st, 10th floor.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing velveteens. Greenwald-Schloss Co., 61 East 21st St. Madison Square 8760.

VELVETEENS.—34-inch, twill back, all colors, 60c regular. Rackin & Silverstein, 44 East 23d St.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. C. Miller Bros., 28 Bleecker St. Spring 9483.

VELVETEENS.—140 pieces, black, at a reasonable price. Columbus 1887.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. France Silk Mills, Inc., 30 W. 20th St. Farragut 3400.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 31 West 20th St.

WOOLTUMS.—601 and 977, all shades. Madison Square 9200.

YOSEMITE CLOTH, style 2,600, Russian green, 6 pieces. Madison Square 4182.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN wanted for popular line of dresses; commission and drawings; experienced only need apply. D. C., 200 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN ($7) wanted to sell plush coats; commission. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..... 5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday ..... 5½ per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

No General Underwear Opening.

Contrary to rumors to that effect, there was no general opening of Fall, 1918, lines of underwear in this market yesterday. Quite a few buyers were here, but in most cases the information they got regarding possible openings was vague. In the ribbed and the lines that have been opened recently are entirely sold up already, or practically so. In the case of lines not yet opened, everybody seems to be anxious to hold off as long as possible, with the result that no general opening is expected now before the end of the month, following a meeting of the Eastern manufacturers. Pleeced goods mills also seem uncertain as to when they will open, and it is possible that there will be no formal openings on either these goods or ribbed. Wool underwear makers do not expect to give out prices before Jan. 1, as they will not know before that time, by then, what part of their production the Government is going to require.

***

Hat Fur Scarcity Serious.

It is said by prominent manufacturers in the local felt hat trade that the scarcity of raw materials in their industry is such that the prospects for 1918 are not very rosy. Already, through high prices for the materials even for the poorest grade, it has become a practical impossibility for manufacturers to make hats to retail for less than $2.00. And the chances are that even this hat will disappear from the market by the Fall of 1918. The situation is due principally to the cutting off of the supply of fur from Germany and Belgium, and to the greatly reduced supply from Australia. The extensive use of fur on clothes for women, it is pointed out, has not helped the situation any.

***

Gray Goods Sales Were Fair.

A fair business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, despite the interruption of the election day holiday. Most of it appears to have been done on sheetings, sales of which included goods for shipment through the rest of this year and the first quarter of next. Among them were 48-square four-yard sheetings at 13 cents for 1917 and 12½ cents for 1918, as far as April. January business in four-yard 56-60s was done at 10¾ cents, while in the forty-inch sheetings there were sales of 7.80s and 4.25s, both for early 1918, at 10¾ and 12¾ cents, respectively. The day's printcloth business included spot 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents and January-March goods of the same construction at 10¾ cents. For September-December deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s 10½ cents was paid, while January lots of 38-inch 56-44s brought 8½ cents. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	18½c	27-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11c
39-inch, 68-72s	12½c	38½-inch, 60-56s	10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c

***

More Carpet Prices Are Made.

More carpet and rug prices for the Spring wholesale season were announced yesterday. Wilton rugs, offered by the Higelow-Hartford Carpet Company, were advanced on a 9 by 12 basis $2 to $3 over Fall prices, while Axminsters of the same size went up $1.50. Tapestries were not changed. Axminster carpetings went up 7½ to 50 cents a yard, according to quality, while body Brussels carpets advanced 12½ cents a yard. Spring prices made by the Firth Carpet Company are the same as those announced six months ago, when Fall goods were priced. At the office of the Roxbury Carpet Company it was said that there was "nothing to say just yet." Other prices made during the day included those of M. Whitall, which are practically unchanged from the Fall levels. Linoleums have been priced generally on the basis of the levels reached in the advance on June 1 last.

***

Knit Goods Men and the War.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, held in the offices of the Illinois Knitting Company, yesterday, a War Industry Committee was authorized. It will consist of representative hosiery, underwear, and sweater manufacturers, and will co-operate with the Knit Goods Committee of the Council of National Defense. Its function will be to co-ordinate the efforts of the knitting industry and to see that army requirements are not left unfilled. The new committee is also to represent the National Association on the War Industry Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

***

Worsteds for Spring in Demand.

While immediate business in the local market for worsteds has been more or less quiet during the last week or two, buying for the spring season is reported to have been very satisfactory. Though the original orders placed earlier in the season for 1918 delivery were not quite up to what many in the trade felt they should be, reorders have been coming in to such an extent that the total business has been very materially augmented. Also, it is said that invariably a higher quality of merchandise is called for, there evidently having developed a market for the better lines which was not suspected earlier. Though the original opening prices were looked upon as high, they have been further advanced by 25 or 30 cents a yard.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WHITEHOUSE NOVELTY MFG. CO., celluloid novelties, at 100 East Seventeenth Street, with factory at Newark. A petition in bankruptcy against this company has been filed by three creditors: Partiale Specialty Co., $1,000; Harry Horowitz, $1,000, and Rose Rosenberg, $1,000. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Clarence L. Lewis and John A. Hummers receivers and authorized them to continue business five days. Liabilities are stated to be $70,000 and assets $30,000.

GUARANTEE APRON CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Tiger and Hesekiah Robinson, doing business as the Guarantee Apron Co., at 78 Grand Street, by Max Parid, a creditor for $501. Liabilities stated to be $5,000 and assets $2,000.

JOSEPH BERLOWITZ, clothing dealer at 126 Hester Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by three creditors: Meyer Kutzin, $1,000; Harris Weinstein, $916, and Sam Miller, $700.

HARRY EDWARD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Edward, trading as the Broadway Commission House, at 1,650 First Avenue, by Max Parid, a creditor for $501. Liabilities stated to be $5,000 and assets $2,000.

EMIL WAGNER, a waiter at 200 East Fourth Street.—Two petitions have been filed in bankruptcy with liabilities of $758 and no assets.

HARRY J. ROE, a salesman, at Walden, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5010 and no assets.

EDWIN H. SCHWAB, a dealer in wines and liquors at 848 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Jacob M. Kornfeld.

MORRIS SILVERMAN, a manufacturer of plaques at 281 East 134th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,314 and assets of $24,000, consisting of accounts, $4,700; office furniture, $300; machinery, $500, and cash in bank, $1. Among the creditors are the J. F. Davis Manufacturing Company of Cortland, N. Y., $6,80, and J. Rasmussen Company, $900, secured.

RUTGERS PAPER COMPANY, manufacturers of cloaks at 11 West Thirty-second Street, have filed schedules, showing liabilities of $50,097 and assets of $18,784, consisting of stock, $6,000; machinery and fixtures, $2,000; accounts, $12,000, and real estate equity, $800, at 1,084 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Among the creditors are the Metropolitan Bank, $6,000; Bank of North America, Philadelphia, $5,000; J. F. Dammerich Co., $4,100, and William F. Read & Son, Philadelphia, $3,500.

BRANDT COMPANY.—The Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been appointed receiver for the C. S. Paine Company, Ltd., manufacturer of furniture, Grand Rapids, Mich., on application of Howard T. Beal, a creditor for $15,000. The receiver was appointed in this district by Judge Hand, and the assets in New York are $10,000.

THE ART SHOP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George Naumann, doing business as The Art Shop, at 529 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Henry Greenstein, $150; Nathan Lewis, $400; Alfred Simmerman, $150. He has made an assignment to Isaac Davidoff.

AARON ARR.—MOWITS of 158 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Edward Smith of 81 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the creditor of L. T. Barney, a grocer of Pleasant Plains, Ill., Lyman J. Lackey was made trustee to conduct Barney's business until it can be sold as a whole or other disposition be made without going into court. The liabilities are $20,000, and the assets are estimated at $16,000.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Ralph W. Cooper, proprietor of the Cooper Auto Supply Shop at Richmond, Ind., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here with his liabilities of $5,891, and assets of $970.

Samuel A. and Glenn B. Kirkpatrick, grocers at Crawfordsville, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,000, and assets of $2,897.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed today. The first name is that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and Over.)

American Steel Export Co.—Inter-change, Ltd. $1,350.60
Bladowsky, Harry—Rosenthal, Jos. 439.41
Baer, Abraham, administrator—L. Laula Auto Trucking Co., Ltd., costs. 116.85
Brennan, Wm.—Empire State Liquor Co. 1,285.51
Charles Longenecker & Co.—Fort Huron Engine and Thresher Co. 45.00
Clinton Taxi Service Co.—Fisk Rubber Co. 226.25
Engine and Thresher Co. 226.25
Coats, Rastelle—Oval Mfg. Co. 207.00
City of New York—I. M. Pei & Son. 1,250.40
Cutron, Francesco and Frank Di Gizio—Pacific Mills of New York. 1,000.00
Columbus Auto Trucking Co. and A. L. Ramsenthaler—H. L. Gilbert. 1,000.00
Deegan, Joseph—E. E. Kimball. 113.24
Donovan, Mary—Hirsch, costs. 112.50
Donovan, Daniel—Same. 112.50
Douglas E. Campbell—Donald C. Thompson Film Co. 1,000.00
Eisenberg, Abe M.—Greater Dress Co., also trading as American Dress Co. 1,000.00
Frachlich 1,000.00
Fox Metal Mfg. Corp.—F. Leshfelm. 1,000.00
Fox, Eleanor Byrne—E. R. Corey 1,000.00
Same—E. Tappey, as guardian 1,000.00
Fales, Chas. Edwards—Chas. Wilmerding 1,000.00
Greisman, Isaac, administrator—J. Underhill 1,000.00
Glaser, Theresa—L. Lorenzo 1,000.00
Globe Wholesale Drug Co.—S. Vivian Bell 1,000.00
Goldberg, Charles and John Gruendler—People of State of N. Y. 1,000.00

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KELLY CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Dock Street, corner of Nepperham Av., and immediately thereafter in Fifth Ave., Dairy Co., Yonkers, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Machinery, Materials, Lumber, Automobiles, Office Furniture, Safe, Cabinets, etc.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
VINCENT S. LIPPE, 150 Nassau St., Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, trading as GOLDSTEIN BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A.M., at 68 W. 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Coats, Suits, Capes, Woolens, Silks, Velvets, Trimmings, Machinery, Safe, Typewriter, Desk, Fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM S. LOWTHER, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINS, Attorney for Receiver, 280 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LEVINE, doing business as YORKVILLE CANDY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,650 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Candy, Shelving, Desk, Fixtures, &c.

J. FRED ALSGOOD, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, 220 Broadway, New York.
HYMAN REITZ, 200 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Receiver.

Greater N. Y. Metal Bed Co.—Scovill Mfg. Co. 1,247.43
Gerli, Frank—A. Feld Co. 117.41
Hamilton, Frank E.—W. Gridley 175.31
Home Const. Co. and Julius Weinstein—Kiesk Cont. Co. 438.94
Jacobs, Fred H., Jr.—W. J. Kramer. 240.41
Jacobs, Maurice J.—Central Syndicate, Inc. 400.00
Kaufman, Geo. W.—Morrison, July 31, 1914 ..... 120.68
Kulok, Abraham—W. R. Ellison et al. 231.00
Kay, Robert C.—C. W. Baird. 1,351.70
Leventhal, Harry S.—Melville A. Gunst Costume Co. 1,265.85
Logie, James, and David Isaac—Hall & Rourke 101.67
Lee, Louis E.—Ridley 838.15
Lee, Tom, and National Surety Co. 1,000.00
People of the State of N. Y.—Frooks Engine Co. 169.47
Marsh, Franklin—Hirsch, costs. 112.50
MacKenzie, Cameron—P. H. Schaff. 1,053.08
Pincel Cont. Co. and Antonio G. Pincel—George Valen & Co. 948.75
Rockwood, Sprague & 106.35
Quigley, James A.—Wilson & Co. 141.66
Revelle, William—M. H. Pittlesbaum 114.11
Reilly, Joseph F. and Samuel M. Chase—Paul Side Iron & Metal Co. 288.32
Sachs, Fred J.—Central Syndicate Bldg. Co. 125.73
Schneider, Hanna W.—Prais et al. 185.72
Shipley Coals and Supply Co.—M. Mayer et al., costs 126.47
Saldner, Samuel B. Naum et al. 100.00
Scrosi, Charles O.—G. W. Glass et al. 140.82
Simons, Margaret—B. Monsheimer 500.00
Sabata, Pasquale—Same 500.00
Sternberg, H. Sumner and H. Sumner Sternberg Co.—Leslie-Judge Co. 253.09
Solomon, Abraham, by guardian—Kalmia Realty Co., costs 111.66
Tompkins, Annie Hallock—Hoyt Estate Corp. 170.34
Taylor, Louise W. J. Hoag 585.33
Van Nazy, Irene, administratrix—A. Trenkmann 337.95
Typhoon Ventilator Co.—G. A. Feld Co. 116.60
Viscardi, William Joseph Mussiner & Viscardi, William Joseph Mussiner & 583.12
Williamson, Harry—Barrett Co. 457.00
York Manufacturing Co.—H. Mayer 114.41
Zobian, James—American Medical Publishing Co. 124.40

In Bronx County.

D. J. Lahey Bldg Co., Daniel J. Lahey and Mary Lahey—H. Leventy et al. 1,295.80
Goshen, Hugo S.—Aronstein 307.30
Guinberg, Charles, as principal, and John Greundler, as surety—People 2,500.00
Hyde Park Trust Co.—Hyde Park Co. 2,500.00
J. B. Bldg Co., Inc., and Jacob Stahl—J. Stahl 200.00
Kuhn, Otto—R. Pisiechi et al. 271.50
Kuhn, Otto—Same 271.50
Lieb, Theresa H.—M. Nurse 106.45
Robitsek, Gustav A. L.—M. Blumstein, Inc. 36.00
Riegle, Mike J. Darroff 90.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was satisfied.

In New York County.

Davis, Charles—Int. Distributors Corp., June 29, 1915 ..... $181.81
Gordon, Dorothy F.—B. F. Sprague, Oct. 18, 1917 ..... 220.10
Heidell, or Heidell, Rev. R.—W. R. Hoyt, Jan. 18, 1917 ..... 107.60
Kramer, Abraham—H. Cohleman, Oct. 26, 1917 ..... 100.00
Same—H. Cohleman, Oct. 26, 1917 ..... 400.00
Schiff, Geo. W.—Morrison, July 31, 1914 ..... 107.15
Newkirk, Louis H.—Sixty Wall St., Nov., 1916 ..... 583.19

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N. Tonawanda..	5.00%	1918-27.	4.40%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Uncertain Opening Followed by Sharp Rally — Selling Pressure Is Lifted.

Although the news over the Election Day closing was no more encouraging than that brought forward to explain the decline on Monday, yesterday's stock market enjoyed a vigorous rally with gains at the close running up to several points distributed throughout the list. Activity was on nearly as great a scale as that seen in the several recent weak markets and it was noteworthy that the rails, for the first time in this slump, showed good powers of recovery.

To account for the rise traders had several ingenious explanations. One of them was that after initial losses at the opening some substantial buying orders appeared which were taken to mean banking support. Another was that the minimum price ghost has been finally and definitely laid. More influential than either of these was a persistent report which defied confirmation that the railway heads have been assured of a material increase in rates, perhaps, the balance of the 15 per cent. advance asked for last Spring. It is not likely that the commission has violated its previous methods of proceedure by indicating its intentions in the matter of a hearing still in progress, but there is ample ground on which to base the belief that at last the authorities are going to take effective measures to restore the railroads to financial health.

Wall Street has been expecting some kind of an announcement from Washington which will be construed as helpful in this situation. One phase of the report has it that the Treasury Department will forego plans for the next Liberty Loan and will issue instead short term notes to be sold to the banks. Such a device, similar to the plan followed in Great Britain, would lessen the pressure on the security markets by putting more time between Government bond offerings. The second Liberty Loan followed so closely on the heels of the first that the market was not able to digest the securities forced upon it. There is a good deal of re-selling of the two Government issues to be taken care of and it is believed in some quarters that the Government will substitute short term financing for the big loan tentatively decided upon for soon after the turn of the year in order to allow more time for the absorption of stocks and bonds which have been brought out by the previous loans.

Yesterday's rise was like the recent declines, in that it came in a one-sided market, where bids for relatively small amounts of stock brought about large sized advances. The gain in Bethlehem Steel was particularly pronounced, the A stock netting 5¾ gain and the B 5 shares 6 points. Steel enjoyed a sharp rebound after touching 91 at the opening and closed up 2¾. Marine preferred got back to par and closed at 99 —with a gain of 2¾. Midvale closed up 2⅝. Reading 5½, Republic Iron and Steel 2½; Southern Pacific 2¼ and Union Pacific 2 points. The bond market did not share the improvement in sentiment, many issues, among them foreign Government bonds and the Liberty 3½s, making new low records.

LONDON TRADERS CHEERFUL

Our Agreement with Japan Makes a Good Impression on Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The agreement between Japan and the United States made a good impression in financial circles today, though it had little effect on the Stock Exchange owing to the absence of speculative dealings.

The market was quietly cheerful and was subdued only by the Italian situation. Gilt-edged securities and mining shares were steadier and shippings were strong on the Peninsular and Oriental Company tax-free dividend for the year of 12 per cent. with a bonus of 6 per cent. Foreign bonds were quietly supported, and oil industrial stocks were better.

Money was harder and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 38½ centimes, (unofficial.) Five per cent. loan 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	3½	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼@5⅜
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5¼@5⅜
Four months	5½	Four months	5½
Five months	5¼@5⅜	Five months	5¼@5⅜
Six months	5¼@5⅜	Six months	5¼@5⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 3¼@3⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3¼@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days: 5¼
4 to 6 months: 5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months: 5¼@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.25	13.25	13.25	—.10
Cables	13.50	13.50	13.50	—.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.76¼	5.74⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	70.00	70.25
	Peking	106.00	105.25
	Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295	Greece	16	16
40.19	Holland	39.40	39.45
32.44	India—	43.75	44.00
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	14	15
49.84	Japan—	26¼	27
	Kobe	30¼	37½
	Yokohama	86	90
50.00	Philippine Islands—	40¾	41
	Manila	78½	79
51.50	Russia	23¼	24
26.70	Scandinavia—	55	56
	Stockholm	51½	52
	Copenhagen	113	113
	Christiania	131	132
19.295	Spain	38	38
	South America—	37½	38
32.42	Rio	20¾	21
42.44	Buenos Aires	67¾	67½
5.1826	Switzerland	72¼	72⅝
		4.45	4.42

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $782,191,134; balance, $60,872,607; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,947,762; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,015,633.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $1.25 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44d, off ¼d; in New York, 80⅝c, off 1¼c; Mexican dollars, 66c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$2,401,492	$63,098,213
Ord. int. revenue	17,843,726	304,046,098
Income tax	738,835	26,468,187
Miscellaneous	1,727,873	52,537,143
Total receipts	$23,559,928	$345,869,635
Exc. of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	60,134,185	1,063,620,183
Exc. of total disbursements over total receipts	43,005,639	148,727,681
Expenditures	$83,564,564	1,570,490,781

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1917.

Day's sales	1917. 971,349	1916. 2,021,464	1915. 1,242,277
Year to date	161,851,961	176,613,319	149,958,701

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7	10	30	Advance Rumely	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
50	51	200	Ajax Rubber	51	51	51	51	...
3	3¼	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	3	3	3	3	...
2½	3	100	Alaska Juneau	3	3¼	3	3¼	...
17	17¼	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	3	3	3	3	...
71	73¾	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	16	17⅝	16	17	+1
70	74	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	76	76	71	71	+1½
73¼	74½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	72	72	72	72	+2
33¼	33½	22,000	Am. Can	31½	34⅝	31	33	+1
61	61¾	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	60	61½	59	61½	+2½
26	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	25¾	25½	25¾	25⅞	— ⅝
10	13¼	500	Am. H. & Leather	11½	13	11½	13	+1½
53¾	54	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅝	54	52⅝	53¾	+1½
10	10½	400	Am. Ice	10	10	10	10	+1½
40	44	100	Am. Ice pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+1⅛
52½	53¾	1,100	Am. International	51¾	53⅝	51	53	+1
24¾	25	5,500	Am. Linseed	24	25	23½	25	+1
51½	52	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	60	60¼	60	60	+⅞
109¾	12	4,700	Am. Locomotive	49¾	52¼	49¾	51½	+2⅝
57	57½	200	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
74½	74¾	400	Am. Malting 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56	56	—1¼
101½	102½	8,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71¾	75¾	71½	74¾	+3¼
54	55	300	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	102	102	102	102	+1½
95	99	1,900	Am. Steel F'dries	52	54	51½	54	+1½
100	111	3,800	Am. Sugar Ref	95	96	91	95½	+1½
53	54½	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110¾	110¾	109	109	—1
110¼	110¾	3,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	53¾	55½	53¼	55	+ ⅝
170¾	175	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	110	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ⅝
39¼	39¾	200	Am. Tobacco	89	92¾	89	92¾	+ ⅝
91	92½	1,000	Am. Woolen	38	39	38	39	+2¾
20¾	21½	300	Am. Woolen pf	91	91	91	91	+1¼
12½	13	500	Am. Writing P. pf	21	21	20½	21	—2
53¾	56	14,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12¾	13	12¾	13	— ½
54	56	100	Anaconda Copper	53½	58⅜	52⅝	55⅝	+ ⅞
84¾	84¾	6,100	Associated Oil	58	58	56	56	+1⅝
85	88	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	85	85½	83	86	...
9½	10⅜	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅝
97	99	100	At., Birm. & At	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
95	98	2,900	Atlantic Coast Line	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ½
55	55½	12,700	Baldwin Loco	92	96	91½	95½	+3¼
52¾	53	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio	51½	56¾	51½	55	+1¾
88	89½	200	Barrett Co. pf	50¾	53	50	52¾	+1⅝
99	100	200	Barrett Co. pf	88	88	88	88	...
1	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	100	100	99½	99¾	— ⅛
80½	81½	700	Bethlehem Steel	1	1	1	1	...
80¾	81	73,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	76¾	81½	76¾	81½	+5¾
87	91	400	Bet. Steel pf	75¾	81½	74¾	81	+6
98	99	1,800	Beth. S., pf. sub. r.f.p.	90	91	90	91	+1
47¾	48	2,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	94¾	98	94¾	98	+2¼
90¾	102¾	700	Burns Brothers	47¾	49	47	47½	—1
17	19	1,100	Butte & Superior	100	101¾	100	101½	+1
36	38¾	400	California Packing	15¾	17¾	15¾	17¾	+ ⅞
12½	14	900	California Petrol	36	38	36	36	— ½
31	32	800	California Pet. pf	12	13¾	12	13¾	+2¾
62½	69	200	Calumet & Arizona	30½	32	30	32	+2½
136	136½	7,600	Canadian Pacific	61¼	64	63½	63½	+2
36¼	39	100	Central Foundry pf	133	137	133	136½	+2
63¾	64	5,500	Central Government	30	39	39	39	+3
100	110	44	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	60	64¼	60	63¾	+2½
50	31½	1,700	Cerro de Pasco	100	100	100	100	...
46¼	46⅝	11,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
59½	60¼	1,000	Chandler Motor	44¾	46¾	44¾	46¾	+ ⅞
9	10	100	Chicago & Alton	10	10	10	10	+1
7	7¼	700	Chi. Great Western	6½	7½	6½	7	+1
3½	4	400	Chi. Great West. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
39½	40	7,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38	41	37¾	39¾	— ⅛
75½	76	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78¾	79¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅝
95½	97	915	Chi. & Northwest'n	95	96	95	95	— ⅝
18½	19	4,800	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c.	16¾	19½	16¾	18¾	+1¾
52	53	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	52	50	52	+1¼
41¼	42	1,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	40¾	42	40¾	42	+ ⅝
15⅜	14	3,800	Chile Copper	12¾	14	12¾	14	+ ⅛
39	39¼	3,100	Chino Copper	37½	39¼	37½	39	+1
45	51	200	Cluett, Peabody	49	50	49	50	+ ⅛
94	110¼	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	96	96	96	96	—1
32¾	33	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	33¼	31¾	33¼	+1⅜
19	23	300	Col. & Southern	18	21	18	21	+1
44¾	45	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	—1
29¼	29½	1,300	Columbia Gas & El	27¼	29¼	27½	29	+1½
85½	86¾	3,000	Consolidated Gas	80	84¾	80	83¾	+1½
10⅝	12½	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅝
78½	80	500	Continental Can	77	79½	76	79½	+3
27	27¼	17,400	Corn Products Ref	26	28¼	25¾	27	+1
88½	89¾	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	88¾	89¾	88¾	89¾	+ ⅝
55½	55¾	12,800	Crucible Steel	51½	56	51½	55½	+3¾
26	26½	7,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	25	23½	25	+ ⅞
78	79	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	25¾	26¾	24¾	25	+ ⅞
99½	100	100	Deere & Co. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
98	99	1,200	Del. & Hudson	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
14¾	15	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	90½	99¾	98	98	—1¼
35¼	35½	10,400	Distillers' Secur	13	15	13	15	+ ½
7½	7¾	300	Dome Mines	32	33¾	32	33⅝	+3
15	15½	23,100	Erie	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	22¾	2,700	Erie 1st pf	13½	15¾	13½	15	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	800	Erie 2d pf	21¾	23	21¾	22⅜	+1½
30	36	600	Federal M. & S. pf	17	17½	17	17½	+1
73	77	300	Fisher Body pf	30	30¾	30	30	—1
31⅝	32½	100	Gaston, W. & W	73	73	73	73	...
126⅞	129	2,700	General Electric	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅝
82¾	83	41,400	General Motors	128	130	127¼	127½	—1⅞
75	75½	400	General Motors pf	83	83	80	80	—2¾
36½	36⅝	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	75	73	73	—1½
98¾	99	100	Goodrich pf	55½	56½	55½	56½	+1½
67	69	700	Granby Consol	99	99	99	99	...
91	93	2,500	Great Northern pf	65	67	65	67	+2
25	25½	2,700	G. N. Ore ctf. for o. p.	89	92¾	89	92½	+1½
36	39½	600	Greene-Cananea	22¾	25¼	22¾	25¼	+2¼
80	85	400	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	35	35¾	35	35¾	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	1,000	Gulf States Steel	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
103	107	400	Haskell & Barker	77	80	77	80	...
28	28	100	Homestake Mining	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅝
88	95	300	Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	—7
94½	97	3,100	Inspiration Copper	39	97	94¼	96¼	+1⅝
41	42	900	Interboro Consol	6¾	7¼	6¾	7	+1⅛
46½	46¾	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	45¾	46¾	45¾	46	+ ⅛
30½	32	400	Int. Harvester N. J	30	32	30	32	+ ¾
103¾	104	100	Int. Harvester Corp	103¾	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
52	52	400	Int. Mer. Marine	52	52	52	52	+1¼
24½	27	200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	24½	27	24½	26¼	+1½
95½	100	100	Int. Nickel	95½	100	95½	99	+2¾
26	27	2,100	Int. Paper	25	27	25¾	27	+1½
20¼	20¼	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	20¼	22½	20¼	22½	+1½
50¼	50¾	100	Int. Salt	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¼
58	59	500	Jewel Tea	59	59	59	59	—1
36¼	38¼	500	Kansas City South	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
38½	40	700	Kelly Spring Tire	14	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¼
85	100	100	Kelsey Wheel pf	37¾	39	37¾	39	+ ⅛
29¾	29¾	9,500	Kennecott Copper	75	75	75	75	—5
72½	73	3,100	Lackawanna Steel	27¾	29¾	27¾	29¾	+1½
84	94	300	Lake Erie & West	60	73	68½	72½	+2⅝
14	14¼	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	9	8½	9	8½	...
53½	54	1,300	Lehigh Valley	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
103¼	104	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	51	53½	51	53½	+1½
114¼	115	500	Louis. & Nash	104	104	104	104	—1
98	100	300	Manhattan Elev	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	— ⅛
23½	25	1,900	Maxwell Motors	99¼	99¼	99	99	—2¼
54	57	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	20¾	25¾	20	23¼	+2¾
14¾	15	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	54	57	54½	57	+2¾
77	77¾	4,600	Mexican Petroleum	14	15	14	15	+1⅝
85	90	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	74½	78	74½	77½	+1⅝
27¼	27¾	2,400	Miami Copper	88	88	88	88	—2
43¼	43¾	10,100	Midvale Steel	25	27½	25	27½	+ ⅝
10	10½	600	Minn. & St. L. new	41¾	44	41	44	+ ⅝
4½	4¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¾	10	9¾	10	+⅝
22½	23	15,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
40	42	500	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	7	7	7	7	...
27	28	100	Mo. Pac. pf. ctfs	20	22¼	19¾	22¾	+1¾
56	60	100	Nat. Acme	42	42	41	41	+ ¾
98	100	50	Nat. Cloak & Suit	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	...
21½	22	1,000	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	56	56	56	56	—1
35	35½	1,700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	98	98	98	98	...
17	17¾	2,100	Nat. Enam. & St	21	22	21	21½	+1
44	44	200	Nat. Lead	34	35¾	34	35¼	+1⅝
102	103	7,600	Nevada Con. Cop	43	43	43	43	+1½
67¼	68	200	N. Y. Air Brake	16¼	17	16¼	17	+1½
10¼	10⅝	11,800	N. Y. Central	99½	101¼	99½	101¼	+1⅝
22	22¼	500	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	66	68¾	66	67⅝	+ ⅝
18¼	19¼	1,100	N. Y. N. H. & H	10	10	10	10	—10
104	105	100	Norfolk & Western	24	24½	24	24½	+⅛
47½	48	200	North American	17½	18¼	17½	18¼	+⅛
71	73	400	Northern Pacific	101½	104¼	101½	104½	+2⅜
71	73	50	Nova Scotia S & C.	47½	48¼	47½	48½	+1⅝
			Do., odd lot	86	86	86	86	+1
71	71	4,900	Ohio Cities Gas	32¾	35¾	32¾	35¼	+2
		100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42½	42½	42½	42½	—2½
		100	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
		500	Owens Bottle Mach	80	80¾	80	80½	+ ½
		300	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
		500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
		100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89	89	89	89	+1
		7,000	Penn. R. R	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	+1
		200	People's Gas, Chi	42	42½	42	42½	+1
		2,400	Pere Marquette	14	14¼	14	14¼	...
		200	Philadelphia Co	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
		200	Pierce-Arrow	31	31	31	31	+1⅝
		100	Pierce-Arrow pf	88	88	88	88	—1½
		1,800	Pitts. Coal	41¾	41¾	39¾	41	+1¾
		200	Pitts. Coal pf	77	79	77	79	+2
		400	Pitts. & West Va	22¼	24	22¼	24	+1
		1,300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	55	56	55	56	+1
		900	Pressed Steel Car	51	52	50	52	+ ½
		100	Public Service N. J	110	110	110	110	+ ½
		400	Pullman Co	131	131	131	131	—1
		300	Railway Steel Sp	36¼	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	+ ¾
		4,800	Ray Con. Copper	19¼	21	19¼	21	+1
		41,300	Reading	61¾	68	61	67¼	+4½
		8,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	69	73½	69	72¾	+2½
		400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	95	95	94	94¼	—1⅝
		700	Royal Dutch r	61¼	63¾	61¼	63⅝	+2½
		600	St. Louis-San Fran	14	15	14	15	+ ¾
		500	Savage Arms	60	60	57	57	—3
		200	Saxon Motor	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾	+1
		200	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9	9	—1⅛
		100	Seab. Air Line pf	19	19	19	19	+1
		400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	135	141¾	135	141¾	+6¼
		200	Shattuck-Arizona	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ⅛
		2,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	30¾	31	30	31	+ ⅛
		500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	33½	36	33½	36	+2
		9,600	Southern Pacific	77¾	81¼	77¾	81¼	+5¾
		5,200	Southern Railway	150	156¾	150	156¾	+6¼
		1,500	Southern Ry. pf	23¾	25¼	23¾	25¼	+1⅝
		1,300	Stanley Rule & L	54¾	56½	54¾	56½	+2¼
		200	Stromberg Carb. & C	35	37	35	37	+2
		300	Studebaker Co	37	38¾	37	38¾	+1⅝
		200	Stutz Motor	35	37	35	37	+ ⅞
		800	Superior Steel	33	33	33	33	—1
		600	Tenn. C. & C	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
		3,800	Texas Co	134	140	134	139¾	+ ¼
		100	Texas & Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
		500	Third Avenue	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
		3,500	Tobacco Products	43¼	46	43¼	46	+2¾
		100	Transue & Wms	39	39	39	39	...
		300	Underwood Typew	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
		400	Union Pacific	111	118¾	111	118¾	+6¾
		600	Union Pacific pf	77	78	73	73	—1
		1,800	United Alloy Steel	37¼	37¼	36¾	37	...
		400	United Cigar Stores	85	85¾	84¾	85	+1
		100	United Drug	85	85	85	85	...
		200	United Fruit	110	112	110	112	+1
		400	United Paper Board	15¼	16	15¼	16	—1½
		600	United Rys. Invest	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
		600	United Rys. Inv. pf	12	14¼	12	14¼	+1¼

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	68.28	68.02	67.84	+1.00
25 industrials	70.02	69.52	69.28	+1.29
50 stocks	64.15	61.29	63.56	+1.15

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Nov. 7	64.15	61.29	63.56	+1.15
Nov. 6	Holiday			
Nov. 5	63.91	61.25	62.41	—2.02
Nov. 3	65.81	64.26	64.43	—.82
Nov. 2	65.89	64.28	64.75	+.88
Nov. 1	66.05	63.55	63.87	—2.41
Oct. 31	67.15	65.46	66.28	—1.04

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Nov.	High.	Low.	Last.
1917	66.05 Nov. 1	61.25 Nov. 5	63.56
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	97.77 Nov. 1	97.58
1915	98.51 Nov. 1	85.76 Nov. 10

BUY—SELL

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IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
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MINIMUM PRICES AID THE STEEL SITUATION

Increased Pig Iron Production Points Way to Relief of Shortages.

TRADE IS STILL HAMPERED

Reviewers Say Export Embargo and Way Government Places Orders Curb Mill Efficiency.

The iron and steel situation has been eased considerably through the recent establishment of additional minimum prices, according to reports from trade centres, and increased pig iron production points the way to the relief of shortages felt in some localities. Trade reviewers still find, however, some factors which will have to be overcome before production at the mills will be entirely free from restrictions. The Iron Age says:

"While the price basis on which the iron and steel trade now finds itself through Government action is no bar to large production, mill efficiency is reduced both by the embargo on exports and by the way in which Government orders are given out. Frequent roll changes to meet priority requirements have been a handicap, and mill space has been held for ship steel specifications that have not come as expected. Here and there slackness has resulted, and commercial orders have not been ready at the moment to fill the gaps. Thus the market hears now and then that some mill is seeking prompt business at the agreed prices; then along comes more Government work. These dislocations are more or less disconcerting.

"The ill-advised agitation of contract abrogation by the Federal Trade Commission has tended to restrict buying of steel for commercial uses. The trade has done no little readjusting on its own account, since the shadow of Government price-fixing fell upon it over four months ago. Today the outlook is that the present price basis will not be changed Jan. 1, but official assurance to that effect should come soon and it should be indicated also that no change will be made in the first half of 1918.

"Pig iron production increased in October to 3,600,008 tons, or 116,000 tons a day, against 3,153,984 tons in the thirty days of September, or 101,483 tons a day. More furnaces blew in and the net gain for the month was ten. The 355 stacks active Nov. 1 have an estimated capacity of 109,050 tons a day, which compares with 107,350 tons for the 345 furnaces in blast Oct. 1. The year's output of coke pig iron up to Nov. 1 was about 33,100,000 tons, or 4,500,000 tons less than for the first ten months of 1916."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Market equilibrium in iron and steel, which has been upset by the uncertainties of Government regulation, largely has been restored. Further official announcements which the week has brought forth have gone far to fill in the gaps in the agreed price schedule. It is more evident that the Government proposes to leave to the industry itself the enforcement of the fixed maximums on mill and furnace products, as well as the settlement of such details as remain to complete the market's readjustment. Federal initiative is to be exercised rarely, if at all, in further price decisions, responsibility for the adjustment of unregulated lines, especially in finished material, is placed with the manufacturers and is to be made in accordance with established market standards."

MIDVALE STEEL EARNINGS.

Net Profits for Quarter $8,039,285 —$7,817,964 for Taxes.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company and subsidiary companies report net profits of $8,039,285 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, which compares with $8,046,700 for the second quarter and $7,000,001 for the first quarter. The net profits for the nine months total $23,886,986. The profits for the three months just ended are equivalent to $7.60 a share on $100,000,000 capital stock (par $50) or at the rate of $30.08 a share per annum.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the net earnings amounted to $15,857,285, and the company set aside for Federal taxes the sum of $7,817,964. For the previous quarter, more than $8,000,000 was reserved for taxes, and in the first three months of the year the reservation for taxes was $8,150,000.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company announced that the property of the Midvale Steel Casualty, North Brothers Company, and the Hunlock Steel Company, had been transferred to it, and that it was now operating the properties.

The following officers were elected at the directors' meeting: W. B. Carey, Chairman of the Board; Harry T. Ward, President; W. B. Dickinson, Vice President; R. B. Black, Vice President in charge of operations; J. C. Neale, Vice President in charge of sales; H. S. Black, Assistant to the President; D. Baird, Secretary; Robert Brewster, Secretary; Marshall Topham, Controller; James M. Milham, auditor; Joseph Hill, and E. B. Bynes, Assistant Treasurers; T. B. Burns and W. A. Martin, Assistant Secretaries; R. C. Yeates, Purchasing Agent, and H. C. Crawford, traffic manager.

Ambrose Monell, resigned as a Director, and Joseph W. Harriman and Herbert F. Black were elected Directors to fill vacancies.

COPPER OUTPUT INCREASES.

Several Companies Report Larger Production for October.

Production reports from a number of prominent copper companies show an increased output in October over September. The Utah Copper Company's preliminary statement, issued yesterday, put production at 18,100,000 pounds last month, compared with 17,500,000 pounds in September. Nevada Consolidated produced about 7,035,000 pounds, against 6,524,802 pounds the month before. The Ray Consolidated Company estimates its October total at 7,750,000 pounds, in contrast with 7,418,981 pounds in September.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation produced 12,000,000 pounds, of which 4,150,000 were from the Alaska properties and 5,414,000 from North America, the month before the output was 12,448,000 pounds. The Alaska mines showed an increase in October over all months back to May, which brought 7,305,000 pounds.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bankers from the Eastern States issued for the Baltimore Convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America will leave by a special train from Pennsylvania Station on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 10 P. M.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is distributing its annual compendium of information concerning the trust companies of the United States, listing over 2,000 companies.

Walter Sheppard, formerly of Crandall, Sheppard & Co., is now with the National City Company.

Lyman Rhoades has been elected President of the International Planters Corporation, and has resigned as Vice President of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.

Profits of the Shattuck Arizona Copper Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 show a gross earnings of $466,871, and net earnings of $186,748, equivalent to $1.87 a share on the 100,000 shares of capital stock. The company has earned $6.10 a share for the first nine months of 1917.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the net earnings amounted to $15,857,285, and the company set aside for Federal taxes the sum of $7,817,964. For the previous quarter, more than $8,000,000 was reserved for taxes, and in the first three months of the year the reservation for taxes was $8,150,000.

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UPHOLDS EQUITABLE PLAN TO MUTUALIZE

Minority Stockholders Seeking Injunction Are Defeated in the Federal Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday the decision of the lower court that the Equitable Life Assurance Society had a right to proceed with its proposed plan of mutualisation. Proceedings to restrain the Board of Directors of the Society from changing its methods were instituted by Henry de Forest Baldwin and F. C. Nicodemus, counsel for the Royal Trust Company and the executors of the will of Sir William C. Van Horne, minority stockholders. It was alleged that the proposed action of the society was illegal because a greater price was to be paid to T. C. du Pont for 50¼ shares than other shareholders would receive, that the funds of the society could not be used for the benefit of any one shareholder, and that the proposed plan would transfer complete power into the hands of those in control of the society's agents.

The lower court refused to grant an injunction forbidding the defendant and its officers from holding a meeting of the policyholders so that the proposed plan might be voted upon. Part of the opinion of the Circuit Court says:

"We think there is nothing in the complainant's claim that they, as stockholders, are injured in connection with the appropriation out of the society's surplus to purchase du Pont's stock, because they had no interest in the surplus whatever. If any one has a right to complain on this point it is the participating policyholders and annuitants."

The complainants also asked the court to maintain the status quo until a final hearing on the matter could be had, or at least to enjoin the society from making payments to Mr. du Pont for his stock. These payments were to be made out of the interest due by the building corporation on its mortgage. But this was also refused because the court thought the contentions of the complainant were too doubtful to justify such action. The opinion was written by Judge Ward, Judges Rogers and Learned Hand concurring.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	60.00	....	65.50	....
Lead	6.87½	....	6.90	....
Spelter	8.00	7.87½	8.12½	
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*$36.00	$37.00	$36.00	$38.00
Iron, No 2X f'dy	....	33.75	....	33.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were as follows:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	103	10	0	104	0	0
Tin, spot	262	15	0	257	15	0
Tin, futures	262	15	0	257	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The distribution of wheat continues to gain somewhat in volume. Receipts at primary points over the holiday were quite liberal and for the past three days the receipts have shown a moderate gain over the previous week. Country mill and elevator stocks are believed to be quite large and the heavy output of flour shows that mills are having less difficulty in procuring wheat to grind. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase east of the Rockies of 229,000 bushels for the week but the total is still small, amounting to 19,741,000 against 73,998,000 a year ago.

RYE.—Market steady. No 2 Western, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The buying movement which started in the corn market on Monday continued during yesterday's session, and prices were firmer, closing near the top with net gains of 1@2c. Western commission houses were quite aggressive on the buying side, and the trade was rather inclined to take a more bullish view of the situation. The belief that the Government will name a minimum price for this year's crop exerted a bullish influence on values. In the local cash market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.56, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	1.16½	1.16¼	1.16¾	1.17¼	88¾
January	1.16¾	1.16¼	1.16¾	1.17¼	90
May	1.14	1.13	1.13¾	1.13¾	90

OATS.

The oats market shared the advance experienced in corn, closing with net gains of ½@¾c. Orders from the country were small and it was the prevailing belief that farmers will not sell oats freely until they have marketed their low-grade corn. The cash demand was fair, but no export business was reported. The Chicago Board of Trade standard quoted at 86@c. No. 3 white, 86@86½c; No. 3 white, delayed, No. 4 white, 85@85½c; fancy clipped white, 87@88c; ordinary clipped white, 86@86½c; all shipping.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	62½	62¼	62¾	62¾	45
May	60¾	60¼	60¾	60	58¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong and higher, with active buying credited to packing interests. The hog market was strong, and the trade at large seemed to take a bullish view of the situation in general, the prevailing belief being that the Government will fix a minimum price on hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000; estimated for Thursday, 37,000 head. Sales at Kansas City and Omaha 8,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	25.00	24.87	24.90	25.10	15.75
January	23.10	23.00	23.10	23.10	
Ribs—					
January	22.95	22.85	22.95	22.75	14.00
May	22.30	22.25	22.30	22.20	
Pork—					
January	44.50	43.90	44.30	43.50	26.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was quiet, but the impression that prices were stimulated by the strength of hog products and closed with net gains of 5@10 points. Total sales were 6,000 barrels. Crude in the South was easier, with sales reported at 9½c, generally considered to be below parity with the trade position. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40
November	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40
December	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40
January	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40
March	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40

COFFEE.

While advances were not fully maintained, the coffee market made a generally steady showing yesterday. After selling at 7.90 to 7.17 in December, while May advanced from 7.62 to 7.69, and closed at 7.62, with the general list closing as a net gain of 2 to 5 points. The local spot market was steady, with a fair demand on the basis of 7¾ for Rio 7s and 9½ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	7.25	7.17	7.17@7.18	7.06
December	7.25	7.17	7.17@7.18	7.06
January	....	....	7.37@7.39	7.27
February	....	....	7.55@7.56	7.43
March	7.48	7.43	7.43@7.44	7.40
April	....	....	7.53@7.55	7.40
May	7.69	7.62	7.62@7.63	7.50
June	....	....	7.70@7.73	7.67
July	7.82	7.82	7.78@7.80	7.75
August	....	....	7.85@7.87	7.83
September	7.95	7.93	7.93@7.94	7.91

SUGAR.

In the market for raw sugar there were no fresh developments. Government regulations held the spot quotations at 6.00c, duty paid, with no authority for business being transacted in forward positions. The Food Administration announced the release of 12,000 tons of sugar held here for export account, this sugar being distributed through refiners in the Eastern territory for household purposes. It is reported that about 60,000 tons will be released next week. While this sugar will help to tide over the acute situation in some measure, permanent relief cannot be expected until the arrival of the first of the new Cuban crop, some time in December. Spot prices for raw sugars remain nominally unchanged as follows: Centrifugal, 6.00c; molasses, 5.00c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,888 packages. Market steady on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with supply and demand about equal. There is quite a scarcity of medium and lower qualities and these grades are firm. Trade in storage creamery is generally anything doing in storage creamery at the moment. Ladles and packing stock dull and weak. Creamery, higher than extras, 92 score, 49½@50c; extras, 92 score, 49½@50c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 46@49c; seconds, 84 to 87 score, 43@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 92 score, 49½@50c; extras, 92 score, 49½@50c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 46@49c; seconds, 84 to 87 score, 43@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 92 score, 49½@50c; extras, 92 score, 49½@50c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 46@49c; seconds, 84 to 87 score, 43@45c; process, specials, 45@45½c; extras, 44½@44¾c; firsts, 43@43½c; seconds, 42@42½c; state dairy, tubs, higher than creamery, specials, 46@46½c; extras, 45½@45¾c; firsts, 44@44½c; seconds, 43@43½c; state dairy, tubs, lower grades, 41@42c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 38@38½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 16,618 cases, not including 1,440 cases limited for export. The scarcity now being experienced in fancy nearby eggs continues to be relieved and the market very strong and quotations on all stock showing a large proportion of stock fit for the best class of trade. Nearby and fancy selected white eggs are scarce and wanted at high prices. Nearby and fancy selected brown eggs are meeting a fair demand at regular distributing channels at generally unchanged prices, but there is still pressure to sell in the South and West at concessions. Nearby and fancy selected mixed colors are quiet and showing a wide range of values. Refrigerator eggs, packing stock, and checks are dull and weak. Nearby and fancy selected white, 60@65c; nearby and fancy selected brown, 60@65c; nearby and fancy selected mixed colors, 60@65c;

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	99	100	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105
2s, registered, 1916	99	100	2s, coupon, 'Panama'	98	98
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, 'Panama,' coupon	98	98
2s, registered, 1940	98	99	2s, 'Panama,' reg	97	98
3s, coupon, 1961	98	99	2s, 'Panama,' 4d coupon	97	98
3s, conversion, 1947	98	99	2s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¾			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July,	1967	100	100½	4s Nov.,	1964	91	92½
4½s June,	1965	100	100½	4s May,	1954	91	92½
4½s Mar.,	1963	100	100½	4s Nov.,	1936	90½	92
4½s Nov.,	1957	100	100½	3½s Nov.,	1954	91	92
4½s May,	1957	100	100½	3½s	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s Nov.,	1951	97½	98	4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.20
4½s April,	1960	96¾	96¾	4½s	1924-1951	4.45	4.30
4½s Nov.,	1960-30	96¾	96¾	4½s	1923-1952	4.45	4.30
4½s Mar.,	1964	96¾	96¾	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	4.50
4½s Mar.,	1962	95¾	96¼	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	4.50
4½s Sept.,	1930	96¾	96¾	4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.45
4s May,	1960	92	92¼	4s	1930-1959	4.50	4.50
4s May,	1936	92	93¼	4s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25
4s May,	1957	92	92¾	4s	1919-1921	4.40	4.10
4s Nov.,	1958	92	93¼	4s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10
4s Nov.,	1965	92	93	4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20
4s Nov.,	1917	99	99¼	4s	1920-1952	4.50	4.30
4s May,	1919	99¼	99¾	4s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00
4s Nov.,	1918	99¼	99¾				

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July,	1967	100	100½	4s Nov.,	1964	91	92½
4½s June,	1965	100	100½	4s May,	1954	91	92½
4½s Mar.,	1963	100	100½	4s Nov.,	1936	90½	92
4½s Nov.,	1957	100	100½	3½s Nov.,	1954	91	92
4½s May,	1957	100	100½	3½s	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s Nov.,	1951	97½	98	4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.20
4½s April,	1960	96¾	96¾	4½s	1924-1951	4.45	4.30
4½s Nov.,	1960-30	96¾	96¾	4½s	1923-1952	4.45	4.30
4½s Mar.,	1964	96¾	96¾	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	4.50
4½s Mar.,	1962	95¾	96¼	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	4.50
4½s Sept.,	1930	96¾	96¾	4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.45
4s May,	1960	92	92¼	4s	1930-1959	4.50	4.50
4s May,	1936	92	93¼	4s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25
4s May,	1957	92	92¾	4s	1919-1921	4.40	4.10
4s Nov.,	1958	92	93¼	4s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10
4s Nov.,	1965	92	93	4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20
4s Nov.,	1917	99	99¼	4s	1920-1952	4.50	4.30
4s May,	1919	99¼	99¾	4s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00
4s Nov.,	1918	99¼	99¾				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ar. S. & G.	81¼	81¼	81¼	4	Nat.	28	28	28
437	Con. Power	105	101	101	6	Mt. Vernon	14	14	14
1,161	Cosden	7¼	7¼	7¼	47	Do pf	60	60	60
1,837	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	40	N. B., Balt.	150	150	150
4	Do pf	99½	99½	99½	7	Penn. W. P.	63	67¾	68
272	Fid. & G.	119	119	119	20	Pub. Ser. & U.	3	3	3
135	Houston	18	18	18	72	U. S. Fid'y.	100	100	100
35	Md. Trust	100	100	100	25	United Ry.	24¾	24¾	24¾
5	M. & M. 1st								

Bonds.

$2,000	Balt. City 4s, 1958	94¾	94¾	94¾	$21,000	Con. 6s, B.	80	80	80
1,000	Elec. Lt. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000	Elkhorn 6s	97	97	97
2,000	C. & S. 5s, B.	100	100	100	3,000	Kit'by L. 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,000	Do 5s of '98	94¼	94¼	94¼	1,000	Liberty 4s	100	100	100
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	100	100	100	4,000	United Ry. inc	57	57	57
9,000	Con. P. 5s n.	93¼	92¾	92¾					

PHILADELPHIA

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Alliance Ins.	19¾	19¼	19¾	1,030	Phil. Elec.	25¼	24¾	25¼
135	Brill	21	11	11	420	Phil. R. T.	24¼	24	24¼
225	Elec. Stor.	48	47	47¼	600	Ton. Belm't.	3¾	3½	3½
210	Keystone T.	10	10	10	175	Ton. Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,575	Lake Sh. Co.	11¾	11¾	11¾	170	Union Trac.	49	49	49
1,200	Lehigh Nav.	58	56	58	653	U. G. Imp.	69	68¾	69
179	Do war'nts	7¼	7	7	50	West. Coal	76½	76½	76½
152	Lehigh Val.	53¾	51¼	51¼	30	Wm. Cramp	74	74	74
50	Phil. Co.	27	27	27	125	York Rys.	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$1,000	K. T. 1st 5s	93	93	$45,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	97¾	98
3,000	L. V. 1st 5s	101	101	5s		98	97¾
5,000	Do an'y 6s	125	125	3,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	85	85
3,000	Pa. t'p. 6s			1,000	Do J.C. 4s	87	87
	4½s	91	91				

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Zinc	12¾	12¾	12¾	390	Mohawk	61	60	62
25	Do pf	42	42	42	30	Nevada	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Advent'ure	1¼	1¼	1¼	150	New Idria	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	Ahmeek	82	82	83	50	Nipissing	8	8	8
340	Alaska Gold	3	3	3	210	North Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾
15	Alloues	52	51	52	195	Old Dom	84¼	83	84
210	Anaconda	55¾	55¾	55¾	47	Osceola	68	67	67
185	Ariz. Com'l	8¾	8¾	8¾	330	Pond Creek	17¾	17	17¾
408	Cal. & Ariz.	64	62¼	64	173	Quincy	63	60	62
20	Cal. & Hecla	437	425	437	200	Santa Fe	80c	75c	80c
8	Ching	39¾	39¾	39¾	15	Seneca			
1,806	Con. Cop.	45	44	45	275	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Daly-West	1¾	1¾	1¾	150	St. Mary's	54	53	54
485	Davis-Daly	3¾	3¼	3¾	75	Superior Cop.	4¾	4¾	4¾
565	East Butte	9¼	9	9¼	380	Super. & Bos.	3	3	3
10	Greene-Can.	35	35	35	30	Trinity	4	4	4
210	Hancock	9	9	9	200	Tuolumne	1¼	1	1¼
155	Isl'd Creek	55	52	55	510	U. S. Smelt.	43¾	43¼	43¾
75	Isle Royale	24½	22¾	23½	75	Do pf	44	45	45
220	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	200	Utah Apex	2¾	2¼	2¼
360	Lake Cop.	11	11	11	540	Utah Con.	6	6	6
250	La Salle	3	2¾	3	725	Utah Metals	3¼	3	3¼
160	Mass Con.	6	5¾	5¾	65	Wolverine	33	32	32½
155	Mayfl.-O. C.	1¼	1	1					

Railroads.

15	Bos. & Alb.	138	138	138	145	Mass. Elec. pf.	14	14	14
77	Bos. Elev.	38	34	35	1,693	N. New Haven	21¼	21¼	21¼
690	Bos. & Me.	21½	19	19	3	Old Colony	97	97	97
14	Bos. & Prov.	160	160	160	25	West End	37	37	37
5	Me. Central	89	89	89	50	Do pf	48	48	48

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. A.Ch. pf.	92½	92½	92½	8	McEl. 1st pf.	97	96¼	96¾
145	Am. Sugar	96	93	95¾	41	N. E. Tel.	105	104¾	105
4	Do pf	109¾	106	109¾	30	N. Y. Sec.	81	73	75
473	Am. Woolen	110	110	110	40	Plant pf	97	97	97
142	Am. Wool. pf.	92	92	92	10	Reece But.	13	13	13
80	Art-Metal	8¾	8¾	8¾	790	Swift	101¾	118¾	120
385	A., G. & W. I.	90¾	91½	90	14	U. Drug 1st pf.	50	50	50
5	Edison Elec.	160	160	160	10	Do 2d pf	80	80	80
10	Ga. Ry. & El.	122½	122½	122½	470	United Fruit	114	110¼	112
55	Int. P. Cem't	6	6	6	947	United Shoe	41	40	41
5	Do pf	15	15	15	8	Do pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
76	Mass Gas	80	70¼	70¾	205	Ventura Oil	5¾	5	5¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	95	95	$37,000	Swift 5s	94¼	94¼
1,000	Am. Cot. 5s	94¾	94¾	2,000	Unit. Fr. 4½s	93¾	93¾
14,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77	77	2,000	West. Tel. 5s	90½	90½
1,000	Miss. Riv. P. 5s	67	67	37,000	Lib. 3½s	99.50	99.34

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Radia'r	280	280	280	4	Dja. Match	109	109	109
110	Am. Shipb'g.	88	88	88	85	Hart. Corp.	42	42	42
147	Booth Fish	20	20	20	55	Lindsay L.	24¼	24	24
255	Do pf	84	81	84	100	M. Ward pf.	109½	109½	109½
275	Chi. C. & C. Rys. pf.	16	12	15¾	45	Midwest pf.	60	60	60
157	Chi. Pneu. Tool	46	44	46	100	People's Gas	42¾	42¼	42¾
226	Chi. R. I. & P.	9¾	9¼	9¼	45	Quaker Oats pf.	97	96¼	97
25	Do Series 4	1	1	1	522	S. Warner	48	45¼	47¾
15	Chi. T. & T. pf.	175	175	175	4,053	Swift & Co.	122¾	117¼	120
180	Cudahy	111	110	111	20	Un. Paper'd.	116	115	116
256	Com. Edison	105	104	104¾	377	Wilson	48	43¾	45
135	Deere & Co. pf.	99¾	99¼	99¾	1,977	Car. Carb'n	45¾	43	49

Bonds.

$3,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	$1,000	South S. El. 4½s	82½	82½	82½
1,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	92	92	5,000	Swift 1st 5s	93	93	93
	Ill. 5s	85	85	5,000	Wilson 1st 6s	98	98	98

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	7	17	Miss. River Power	5	9
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	68	Miss. River Power pf.	36	38
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100	Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	42	43	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	72
Am. Light & Traction	206	208	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	94	Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	89	92
Am. Power & Light	44	45	Northern States Power	56	65
Am. Power & Light pf.	74	78	Northern States P. pf.	88	91
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Am. Public Utilities pf.	62	66	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	67	77
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4	5	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14	Pacific Gas & Electric	37½	38¼
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	64	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	84
Carolina Power & Lt.	30	33	Pine Bluff P. & L. pf.	90	96
Carolina Power & Lt. pf.	90	94	Portland Gen. Elec. pf.	93	96
Cities Service	190	200	Puget Sd. Pow. & Lt.	15	16
Cities Service pf.	77	77½	Puget S. T. L. & P. pf.	53	57
Colorado Power	20	22	Railway & Lt. Sec. pf.	87	92
Colorado Power pf.	90	100	Republic Ry. & Light	23	25
Columbus Electric pf.	78	83	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	59	61
Commonwealth P. & L.	38	40	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	62½	67½
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	68	70	Southern Cal. Edison	84	85
Conn. Power pf.	95	98	South. Cal. Edison pf.	95	100
Consumers Power pf.	90	95	Standard Gas & Elec.	6¾	7¼
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	83	Standard Gas & El. pf.	26	28
Duluth Edison	73	80	Tampa Electric		108
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	2	3
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	85	85	Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	11	14
El Paso Electric	100	104	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric pf.	90	94	Tri-City R. & Lt. pf.	86	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	93	96	United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
Electric Investments	58	62	United Gas Improve.	89¼	89¾
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	86	United Light & Rys.	28	32
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	59	62
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	40	42	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81¼	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	90	95	West. N. Y. & P. pf.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	60
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	Western Power	10	12
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf.	98	100	Western Power pf.	45	48
Interstate Electric	36	42	Wisconsin Edison	95	98
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49			

Bonds.

$2,000	Alabama Water 6s, '20.	97	98½	$1,000	Middle West U. 6s, '25.	95	99
1,000	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	1,000	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
2,000	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	72	80	1,000	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66	69
1,000	Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	1,000	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '32.	93	96
1,000	Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	1,000	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	94	96
1,000	Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	1,000	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	78	83½
1,000	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	96	97½	1,000	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926.	94	98
1,000	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	76	1,000	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	87	87½
1,000	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s	97	100	1,000	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
1,000	Conn. Power 1st 5s	94	96	1,000	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939.	100½	102
1,000	Colin. River P. 5s, 1937.	95	99	1,000	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
1,000	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98	1,000	P., P. & E. (Ariz.) 6s	93	98
1,000	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¾	1,000	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
1,000	Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	1,000	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
1,000	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93	1,000	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '48	94	96
1,000	East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	1,000	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	93
1,000	East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90	1,000	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
1,000	El Paso Elec. col. 5s	93	97	1,000	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25.	111	118
1,000	Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	90	100	1,000	Union L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	80	87
1,000	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	78	84	1,000	U. L. & R. deb. 6s, '24.	93	99
1,000	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	94	98	1,000	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	93	98
1,000	Inter-Mt. R., L. & P. 6s	97	100	1,000	Utah Securities 6s	89	90¼
1,000	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44.	93	98	1,000	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 5s	93	98
1,000	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	85	91	1,000	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
1,000	L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	1,000	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	81½	83½
1,000	Mich. Light 5s, 1946.	97½	99	1,000	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.	90	94
				1,000	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924.	91	96

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	36	41	40	Can. Found'y F	150	160	155
American Brass	240	220	240	Colt's Arms	85	95	95
Atlas Powder	155	150	156	Du Pont	280	284	278
Do pf	99	98	97	Hercules	256	259	255
Babcock & Wilcox	100	111	110	Do pf	111	114	112
Bliss	400	450	375	Niles-Bem'-Pond	110	115	125
Do pf	75	83	73	Scovill Mfg	390	410	400
Canadian Explo	350	450	350	Winchester Arms	700		750
Do pf	104	110	104				

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Little in the way of news announcements of the day bore directly on stocks, but through almost the entire session on the Consolidated prices moved upward. Trading was moderately active, and the occasional dull periods came when the market was receding. At the opening stocks were irregularly lower, but almost immediately demand appeared and the principal issues scored vigorous advances. Around midday recessions set in, but the selling ran its course within a half hour, and in the third hour of trading a new upward movement carried prices to the highest of the day. The close was fractionally below the top, but generally from 1 to 6 points higher.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Al.-Chal.	10¾	10¾	10¾	120	Midvale St'l	43¾	41¾	43¾
710	Amer. Can.	34½	31¼	33½	850	Mo. Pacific	23	21¾	23
70	Am. C. & F.	94	90	94	80	Nev. Cons.	11¾	10¾	11¾
70	Am. Cot.	96	96	96	410	N. Y. Cent.	68¾	66¼	67¼
10	Am. Linseed	24	24	24	1,740	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	25	21¾	21¾
140	Am. Loc.	52½	49¾	52¾	150	North. Pac.	85¼	83¼	85¼
40	Am. Malt.	10½	10½	10½	50	Pacific Mail	24¾	23¾	23¾
580	Am. Sm. & R.	71¾	71¾	71¾	90	Pennsyl.	48	48	48
20	Am. Sum. T.	54	54	54	10	Pitt. C., F. & T.	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Am. Sugar	93¼	91	92	50	Ry. St'l Sp.	57	57	57
2,220	Anaconda C.	50¾	83	50	50	Ry. St'l Sp. pf.	97	97	97
70	At. L. T. & S. F.	85¾	83¼	84¾	15	Ray Con.	21¼	21¼	21¼
780	Bald. Loco.	55¾	51¾	54¾	2,450	Reading	87¼	81¾	87¾
20	Balt. & Ohio	51¾	51¼	51¾	350	Rep. Ir. & S.	73	71½	72½
6,050	Beth. St., 8.	81¾	74¾	80½	40	Sinclair Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼
90	Can. Pac.	133	132¾	133	300	South. Pac.	80¾	80¾	80¾
260	Cent. Leath.	94	93	93	150	Southern Ry.	25½	25	25
80	Ches. & O.	60¼	44¾	46¾	320	Studebaker	59¾	58	58¾
500	Ct., M. & St. P.	40¾	38	40	10	Tenn. Cop.	12	12	12
100	Ch., R. I. & P.	19¾	17	19¾	140	Tobacco Pr.	45¼	44¾	45¼
70	Chile Cop.	12¾	12¾	12¾	1,210	Union Pac.	121¾	119¾	121¾
40	Chino Cop.	39¾	38¾	39	140	U. S. Ind. A.	110¾	108	110¾
40	Cal. F. & I.	32	32	32	170	U. S. Rub.	52¾	50	52¾
400	Corn Prod.	27½	26¾	27½	18,300	U. S. Steel	93¾	91	93¾
1,140	Crucible	65¾	63¾	65¾	100	Utah Cop.	70	70	70
200	Cuba C. Sug.	25¾	24¾	24¾	10	Va.-Car. Ch.	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Dist. Sec.	35¼	32	35¼	300	West. El.	39	36	39
670	Erie	15¼	13¾	14¾	220	Willys Over.	18¾	17¾	18¾
3,520	Gen. Motors	82¾	79¾	82¾					
40	Gt. Nor. pf.	94	92	92¾	$2,850	U. S. L. 5½s	99.60	99.50	99.50
110	Gt. Nor. rec.	25	23½	25	25	U. S. L. 4s	100	100	100
140	Inspir. Cop.	39¾	38¾	39¾	1,000	Int. M. 4½s	50¾	50¾	50¾
670	Int. Mer. M.	27	24¾	27		MINING STOCKS.			
4,910	Int. M. pf.	99¾	98	99¼	700	Atlanta	09¼	09¼	09¼
180	Int. Nickel	26¾	25¼	26¾	100	Daly	1.40	1.40	1.40
200	Int. Paper	20¾	20¼	20¾	300	Goldf. Con.	.40	.40	.40
40	Int. Cons.	7¼	7¼	7¼	600	Iron Blos.	60	59	59
370	Kenne. Cop.	27¾	26¾	26¾	500	Midway	11	11	11
20	Leh. Val.	81	81	81	200	Portland	15	15	15
180	Maxwell Mo.	20¾	20	20¾	150	Ton. Min.	4.50	4.50	4.50
410	Mex. Petrol.	76	70¼	75	500	Ton. Ext.	1.82½	1.82½	1.82½
90	Miami Cop.	27¼	26¾	27¼	320	Union Cons.	1.15	1.15	1.15

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Explo.	5¾	4¾	5¾	100

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting transaction was closed yesterday affecting property near Times Square and reflected the steady growth in the popularity of this section for restaurant purposes. Drake's Restaurant, Inc., for ten years at 111 West Forty-second Street, leased, at an aggregate rental of about $750,000 for twenty-one years, the six-story building at 119 West Forty-second Street, together with 118 West Forty-third Street, directly adjoining in the rear. The tenant will improve the latter site with a similar building to that on the Forty-second Street plot, and will utilize the space in the Forty-third Street building for kitchen and bakery purposes. The present property occupied by the restaurant at 111 will be vacated as soon as the newly acquired buildings are available for occupancy.

The attorneys in the transaction were Julian A. Gregory for Drake's Restaurant, Inc., David H. Bates for the Ward estate, owner of the Forty-second Street property, and Claude A. Thompson for Charles J. Follmer, owner of the Forty-third Street property. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the deal and will be agent of both properties for the lessee when possession is taken on Feb. 1, 1918.

$500,000 Lease on Thirty-fourth Street

S. W. Steel & Co., dealers in women's wear, leased from the estate of Bernard Crystal the five-story building at 21-23 West Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100, irregular. The lessees have three stores at 2 West Fourteenth Street; 32 West Fourteenth Street, and 64-70 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, and also one at Norfolk, Va. The lease is for a long term of years at a rental aggregating about $500,000.

Heil & Stern were the brokers in the transaction. The Crystal estate was represented by Saul J. Dickheiser as attorney, and the lessee by Nathan H. Stone.

Investor Buys Heights Flats.

Leo M. Rothman bought from the K. T. B. Realty Company, John Katsman, President, the two five-story apartment houses recently erected at 606 to 611 West 188th Street, each on a plot 50 by 95. Barnet Levy was the broker in the sale.

Express Company to Enlarge Station.

George C. Taylor, as President of the American Express Company, purchased from Margaret H. Scott the two five-story buildings at 213 and 215 East Forty-third Street, on a plot 50 by 100, for the purpose of enlarging the company's midtown quarters and garage now housed in adjoining seven and eleven story buildings at 211 and 214 East Forty-third Street and 214 to 220 East Forty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Tenement Buyers.

An investor purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company the five-story flat at 153 West 115th Street, on lot 25 by 100. The property is assessed at $24,000.

The Knap & Wasson Company sold for Gus Schmidt 339 East Forty-third Street, a five-story tenement with similar building to that on the Forty-second Street plot, and will utilize the space in the Forty-third Street building for kitchen anu

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam heated rooms, private bath, or alcove; electric light; large maple; excellent table; reference exchanged.

WEST, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny rooms; small rooms, convenient baths; reasonable.

WEST, 141 WEST.—Desirable small room; private family; references exchanged.

WEST, 152 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity, refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

WEST, 156 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; breakfast room attached; reasonable.

WEST, 192 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, with bath; electricity, phone, private family.

WEST, 218 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, also single; private family; excellent table; reasonable; references.

WEST, 222 WEST.—Large warm room, south exposure; running water; connecting bath; reasonable.

WEST, 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, running water, electricity; excellent table; reasonable; references.

WEST, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with private bath; excellent table; reasonable; references.

WEST, 248 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; excellent table; reasonable; references.

WEST, 252 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; excellent table; reasonable; references.

WEST, 256 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; excellent table; reasonable; references.

WEST, 260 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; excellent table; reasonable; references.

WEST,

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge of double entry and contrailing accounts; $100 per month; two other openings, $15 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS, (12,) $15 per week; (11,) $12 per week; several of these positions are uptown; excellent opportunities.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS, experienced New York law, $20 per week.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, knowledge of posting, good at figures, $13 per week.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Room 725, 30 Church Street, N. Y. City.

GOGGIN AG'CY., 206 B'way. Registrar free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED. The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 583 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions; write for Booklet 51, giving details of secretarial course, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. N. Y.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AIRBRUSH OPERATOR, experienced. Gift Co., 36 East 23d.

ACCOUNTANT FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE; ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH AUDITING STATEMENTS AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS OF SIMILAR BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A HARD WORKER; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Seniors wanted by firm of certified public accountants. Apply to Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Morris Bldg., Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Wanted, special advertising solicitors; commission basis, virgin field, publicity proposition, highest order, only experienced experts need apply. Address Goodwin, Box 493, Richmond, Va.

AN EXPERIENCED EXPORT MAN wanted to take charge of departments handling orders, traffic, shipping, insurance, etc.; an important position with a large manufacturing and exporting company; good opportunity for right man; he must be thoroughly experienced, trustworthy, and well recommended. D. L., Box J 222 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO SALESMAN for established corporation in metropolitan district; profitable employment for energetic, active young man; outside work; salary and commission. Address, stating experience, J 200 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SHOE BUYER wanted by a large Philadelphia department store; state experience and salary expected in letter. Box 2 29 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 25, HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING, TO STUDY ELECTRICAL DRAWING AND TESTING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. J 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK—Wanted, man for office of large printing establishment as a bill clerk; capable of billing on typewriter; salary, $12; give full particulars as to experience, reference, age, etc. J 213 Times Downtown.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

Lex to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

Offer good paying position to

SALESMAN

in their Contract Department. Applicant must be familiar with Government, city, and hotel requirements. Apply to Supt.'s Office, 2d Floor, 8:30 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good opportunity for advancement for young man with the necessary qualifications and experience; state salary, age, and full particulars. J 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 19, familiar with double entry bookkeeping in office of a Brooklyn manufacturing concern; salary $12 to start; good chance for advancement. J 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for large manufacturing and exporting company; must be experienced, thorough, and reliable; state age and references. J 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER assistant of large furniture house; must be thorough and quick at figures; give reference, age, and salary expected, addressing Box 152, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, young man; in replying state age, experience and salary desired. Address D 313 Times.

BOYS.—MUST BE 16; FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENTS. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.

SALARY $900 TO $1,200.

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, and have had experience in making sketches, tracings or drawings of an elementary character, must also assist in making maps, charts or diagrams and perform computations; subjects and weights. Duties, 8; Experience, 2. Applications received at Harbor Line Committee, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 21, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

LEDGER ASSISTANT.

Youth capable of taking monthly balance and working out percentages; must know Underwood typewriter; references necessary. Apply own handwriting to Superintendent, 3 East 48th St.

MAN, competent to take charge of building and care of elevators, who has some knowledge of plumbing and electric work; no boilers or steam plant to be kept. Apply stating references and experience. Address K. O., Box 78, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

MAN AND WIFE to run farm and house for aged couple; small wages, share of produce. Address Early, Box E, Montvale, N. J.

MANAGER.—New York branch representing Western manufacturer; firm already established, with office here and doing business, desires services of intelligent man who is looking for an opportunity to take active part in good-paying business; representatives in Chicago, Boston earn $350 per week up; territory here ought to double. V 73 Times.

MANAGER.—Department manager wanted; must be not less than 32 years old, with good general business experience, sound judgment, and special training in exporting; possessed of executive ability and familiar with present conditions concerning export licenses, ocean shipping, marine insurance, &c.; important position with large, well-established company. J 223 Times Downtown.

MOULDING OPERATOR and Factory Foreman wanted. M. J. Gibbud Co., Building Contractors, 160 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; good chance for bright young American to advance himself; one who is able to take letters in shorthand preferred; salary $20. D 336 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY; must be 16; salary $4. Heidelberg, Wolff Co., 644 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale brass concern; one experienced in filing; salary $7 to start; good chance for advancement. J 219 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN, 17-18 YEARS OF AGE, TO ENTER EMPLOY OF OLD WALL STREET BANK. SPLENDID PROSPECT AFFORDED. LIBERAL SALARY WITH LUNCHES. BOX J 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PACKER AND SHIPPER, experienced, for wholesale general dry goods; steady position; good salary. B. B., Box 200 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER with experience in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with excellent future; write details of experience. Underwood & Underwood, 8 East 39th St.

PHYSICIAN wanted for good location in the Adirondacks. For particulars address J. H. Cartwright, Superintendent, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

PORTER.—Wanted, several men between ages of 31 and 40 for light porter work; good chance of advancement; salary $14 to start. Address Porter, 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—BUSINESS EXTENSION AFFORDS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL TOP-NOTCH TRAVELING SALESMEN; AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CALIBRE MEN TO EARN MORE THAN THE AVERAGE TRAVELER; EXPERIENCED SALESMEN ONLY. POSSESSING INTELLIGENCE, PERSONALITY, AND THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE ON INITIAL TRIP; AMERICAN, 30 TO 45 YEARS OLD; COMMISSION BASIS, WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. L 74 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—To the man who has never sold but is desirous of entering that field we offer a splendid opportunity and rapid promotion. Integrity of character and good references essential. Must be at least 25 years of age. We give thorough training and all possible co-operation. Transportation and commission, with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d, 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—A corporation handling a product universally recognized as the greatest in its field requires a few high-grade salesmen for New York City and New England; good character, education, and references absolutely essential; thorough training and co-operation, transportation and drawing account against commission. Box T. B., 75 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED

to handle and establish line of cereal and spice grinding and bolting machinery on commission as side line; would be profitable for any live salesman who is associated with any allied line. Box 317 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a clean-cut man with a good record to sell stock in a high-class oil company now paying monthly dividends and selling at a very attractive price; to one able to qualify a liberal commission will be allowed. Room 811, 50 Broad St., New York City.

SALESMEN, three for automobile specialty; must be well acquainted with garages and supply stores above 59th St., New York City; also Brooklyn and Long Island; commission basis; satisfactory reference necessary. Autocar Carbon Eliminator Co., Inc., 2,010 Broadway, at 68th St.

SALESMEN.—Traveling salesmen for the Far West; also one for Southern territory, to represent high-class line of ladies' tailored hats; only men with well established prestige in this line will be considered; salary. Apply 5th, 9 East Feltenstein & Joffe, 9 East 37th.

SALESMEN.—Are you willing to work six hours daily, under instruction, on a high-class proposition—not books nor insurance, but one requiring high-grade salesmanship? Splendid commission and a big opportunity. References required. Address A 99 Times.

SALESMAN.—High grade specialty salesman, no canvassing, live leads furnished; some experience preferable, but not necessary; commission only. Apply before 1 P. M., 2,120 Broadway.

SALESMAN, correspondent; familiar with steel mill products in general, on a salary basis; reference given to applicant with exporting experience. J 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, with experience and trade, paper and twine; first-class house; liberal commission; state particulars; confidentially. H 18 Times.

SALESMAN by large children's white dress house for big trade in New York City; must have following; commission basis. B. 88 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to interview credit men on credit service for old established house; highly remunerative for high-calibre men. Fox 2 28 Times Annex.

S[illegible] (young) wanted, acquainted with the linens wanted; salary or commission. M 359 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for 2 or 3 live men, who are accustomed to earn big money; commission. Room 707, 307 5th Av.

SALESMEN, with experience and trade, paper and twine; first class house; liberal commission; state particulars, confidentially. H 18 Times.

SALESMAN

Waist salesman for greater New York; commission basis. Astron Bros., 68 East 4[illegible] St., Harlem 1198.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for two live wire salesmen on commission. Apply Room 1012, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Young men who are able and can support better class of dentists; salary and commission. V 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Machinery experience, change for advancement; state salary and qualifications. J 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female, to take testimony; rapid typist; permanent. S 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or rapid typist. See Mr. Mahoney, 2,104 Broadway at 73d.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

Require experienced saleswomen for their lamp department. Apply after 9 A. M. at employes' entrance, 43d St., near 6th Av., or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

Require experienced checkers for their receiving department. Apply after 9 A. M. at employes' entrance, West 43 St., near 6th Av.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR for a weekly financial publication of wide circulation; splendid opportunity for resourceful, energetic man; salary and commission. A. S., Box 50 Times Annex, The New York Times.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted for office in the Partridge Inn; pleasant Winter position; must have good references. Address Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., East River Gas Co., 20 Webster Av., Long Island City.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS. High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Tool designers on punches and dies, and jigs fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; call or write, giving age, experience, and salary. J. F. Stull, 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large Baltimore manufacturing concern; steady employment; salary according to ability; give full details as to age, experience, salary desired, and earliest date on which you can report for work. Address B. L., P. O. Box 1072, Baltimore, Maryland.

TRUCK CHAUFFEURS wanted, who can pack and hoist pianos as well as drive. Inquire S. H. Yudkin & Son, 370 Canal St.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TUTOR wanted to prepare boy for high school two hours daily, 50c an hour. V 102 Times.

WANTED,

OFFICE MANAGER

FOR A LARGE MIDDLE WEST DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND ONE CAPABLE TO DIRECT CREDIT DEPT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO RIGHT PARTY.

NEW YORK INTERVIEW CAN BE ARRANGED. ADDRESS Z 277 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.

Bright young man; must be able to write a neat, round hand, and calculate quickly and accurately; state age, references and salary. Energetic, 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN in general contractor's office as office assistant; must be able to run typewriter; ability to take dictation desirable. Reply in own handwriting, giving age, reference, experience, and salary to start, Z 294 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textile laboratory bench work, wanted by one of the largest dyestuff concerns in this country; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you have had practical experience in this line. Address B 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—Two young men, 16 to 18 years old, wanted to learn the seed business. Apply by letter or personally to Stumpp & Walter Co., 30 Barclay St., New York.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N. Q. 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 15 to 18; light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling; references. C 357 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office duties in a wholesale coffee and tea house. Address giving age, experience, and compensation expected. Coffee, D 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected, "Advancement," 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18 years, with high school education preferred, for office of large commercial house in Jersey City; splendid opportunity for the proper party. J 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, as office assistant; must be quick typist and accurate at figures; references; salary $12 to start; chance for advancement. D 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18 years of age, to help in automobile shop, salary $10 per week. Apply 9 A. M., W. A. Trock Auto Co., 411 West 55th St.

YOUNG MAN, hustler, one with confidence and ability, to solicit ads for live local paper; salary and commission for the right man. P. O. Box 20, Forest Hills, L. I.

YOUNG MAN in office wholesale dry goods house; must be able to take shorthand dictation; state age, references, and salary expected. S 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for export trucking and warehouse business; excellent opportunity; good salary. Apply, with references, Allison Storage and Transfer Co., 138 Jane St.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant ledger clerk; good handwriting and references required; state salary and experience. L. M., 205 Times.

YOUNG MAN, operating typewriter, as bill and stock clerk; salary $18 a week; opportunity for advancement. Horticulture. S 363 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office work; $10 per week; give age and references. Box Z. C., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MEN experienced in the repair of automobile starting and lighting equipments. 126 West 51st St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 Broadway.

C. P. Hanson, Prop. J. J. McLaughlin, Mgr.

Accountants, (5,) $1,800 to $3,000; Cost Accountants, (several,) $1,300-$1,600; Bookkeepers, (19,) $1,200-$1,600; Clerks, pay roll, invoice, (12,) $20; Ledger Clerks, experienced on bookkeeping machine, $22; Agriculturist for South America, salary commensurate; Several Clerks for Jersey City, good advancement, $15; Many Clerical openings for experienced young men and some without experience; Stenographers, several good openings, $18-$20; Many desirable openings in New York City at $18-$20.

CORPORATION BOOKKEEPER, city location, permanent, must be thoroughly experienced, $28 per week.

BOOKKEEPERS, (5,) New Jersey location, permanent; 3 general ledger, 1 purchase ledger, and 1 sales ledger; $1,500 per annum.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Span. steno., Barcelona, $2,200; Span. and exp.; Span, bkpr., $25; accountants, bookkeepers; steno, $16; messengers, office boys. Register free.

Acct. & Systematizer, $1,500-$2,500; Clerk, typing, $15; Cash man, over 30 yrs., $20; Cashier & Ledger clerk, Passaic, $20; Boys, (8,) $10. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

MARGIN CLERK, Stock Exchange house, $30; experienced only. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, $65 monthly; ledger clerks, $12; junior clerks, $10. Call Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

6 BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$25; other high-grade openings. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

OFFICE BOYS, excellent positions. Call immediately; $7-$8. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Immediately; $18-$40; education and good appearance essential.

SHIPPING and order clerk; South African experience; $20. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau St.

Instruction.

BETTER YOUR POSITION.—Master the fundamental principles underlying organized business. Write for outline of this instruction given in Manhattan and Brooklyn Classes now forming. Apply or address for Bulletin 40. Andrews & P. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; 38 S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MEN—EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK. 3 months' course. Easy payments. MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. START ANY TIME. No book study. DAY OR NIGHT. BORDEN School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, 15 W. 44th St. Write for Booklet 19. NEW YORK; (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN: 15-17 Flatbush Av.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY to be trained as dental mechanics. Big demand. Big salaries. Remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45 h St. Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture, Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes. easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (Inc.) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet 50, giving details of Secretarial Courses, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; thousands of positions open; thousands of successful high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1800-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Hog ranch, 240 acres, Selden, L. I.; absolutely safe investment that will more than double in value. Fisk, 140 Nassau, N. Y.

Have thousand dollars and services to invest in good paying business; give full particulars first letter. H 59 Times.

Partner wanted; exclusive gents' furnishing business; organizing; give full particulars. Room 308, Hotel Astor.

DOWNTOWN, advertising, dress, hat shop, 982 Times Downtown.

Patents bought, sold, promoted. Manhattan R. Company, Room 806, 600 Broadway.

Active partner, $5,000 wanted; [illegible] Times Square; long lease.

Education Notes.

A license as substitute assistant director of educational hygiene has been granted to Florence V. Rothstein.

The following have been placed as of Oct. 31 upon the eligible list of men holding license as assistant teacher of Gregg stenography and typewriting in high schools: John Foerster, Thomas W. Byron, Abraham Schapiro, Benjamin Frambers, Frederick R. Beygrau.

Licenses as substitute teacher of electric installation and practice in the vocational classes of the elementary schools have been granted to the following: Frank Mearson, James A. Mulligan, James J. Smith, Gilbert C. Whitney.

A license as substitute vocational helper in a vocational school for girls has been granted to Olivia Ortmayer.

A license as substitute teacher of machine shop practice in vocational schools has been granted to John J. Ross.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Berman, Meyer.
Collens, William S.
Finney, Wm. T. G.
Goldberg, David S.
Goldberg, Jacob.
Goldenthal, Irving.
Himber, Isidore.
Holtman, Hyman.
Joachim, Joseph.
Kassner, Philip.
Klinko, August A.
Kroeger, John W.
McCann, Joseph J.
Mapes, William P.
Morris, Adolph P.
Nagvard, Herman.
Rosenfeld, Jacob.
Savage, Walter J.
Schawelson, N. A.
Schubert, Bernard S.
Silverman, Maurice.
Arnold Mrs. Deborah.
Aulbach, Anna C.
Barry, Nilma A.
Beatty, Lillian Z.
Begley, Anna E.
Blake, Florence F.
Bowes, Winifred A.
Boylan, Mary E.
Bromberger, J.
Cannon, Lena C.
Carey, Monica T.
Carnot, Mrs. E. H.
Catoggio, Marie V.
Clervo, Celestino.
Clark, Mrs. Anna D.
Clark, Mary C.
Cohn, Elizabeth M.
Cohn, Eva M.
Cohn, Paula Y.
Conklin, A. J. E.
Conlan, Catherine A.
Connelly, Marie C.
Cooper, Dorothy.
Cox, Veronica R.
Culgin, Mrs. Marie.
D'Arcy, Clara.
DeAngell, Cassie L.
deGrange, Ruth.
Devanny, Margaret.
Domanska, E. A.
Dreyer, Angela B.
Edwards, L. V. W.
Egan, Constance.
Ennis, Eleanor G.
Ericson, Ethel M.
Everett, Adeline J.
Ferrigan, Rozalie.
Flandrette, Isabel K.
Frankenberger, Mrs. Hester E.
Friedlander, Bella I.
Gallowher, Grace M.
Garretson, Kate.
Geoghan, Mary.
Goetz, Edith W.
Green-wood, Mrs. M. G.
Guckel, Mrs. H. A.
Guinee, Julia.
Guinee, Mary L.
Gussaw, Minna B.
Hale, Edith M.
Hamilton, Alida H.
Hemsher, Bertha C.
Hitchcock, Mrs. H. A.
Jakobson, Mrs. L. N.
Keegan, Hilda A.
Kenney, Marjorie.
Koln, Cecilia.
Koldobskin, Minnie.
Lamson, Edna.
Lawlor, Dorothy.
Lebow-ky, Anna.
Leveue, Hannah G.
Levin-on, Ruth.
Livingston, Fannie.
Logan, Enid.
Lohmeyer, Helen.
Lytle, Mrs. Edna G.
McNally, Mary G.
McNamara, L. M.
Mahoney, Mrs. M. C.
Mandl, Lillian.
Mattfeld, Mrs. J. C.
Maxwell, Veronica C.
Maynard, Frances A.
Milano, Marie.
Moller, Emiline.
Murphy, Mary J.
Newkrug, Flora M.
Nichols, M. Helen.
O'Brien, Kath'e R.
O'Brien, M. E.
O'Reilly, Helen F.
O'Sullivan, Marg't.
Patton Margaret.
Perpente, Philippine.
Pitts, Maude.
Powers, Florence C.
Rand, Jeanette E.
Ratigan, Anne G.
Regan, Monica.
Reinisch, Mrs. H. D.
Robinson, Bertha.
Rosenblum, Roselle.
Rosenzweig, Sadie.
Rosenzweig, Elizabeth B.
Rubin, Jennie.
Ruxitta, Anna M.
Ryan, Marie A.
Ryan, Mary E.
Shallcross, Mrs. H. H.
Sharman, Mrs. K. P.
Shields, Beatrice M.
Smith, Annie Z.
Smith, Julia A.
Smith, Mrs. L. A.
Smith, Louise D.
Stanton, Anna S.
Stensland, Ellevine.
Stensland, Gunhilde.
Stern, Rose.
Stiles, Rachel T.
Stoeker, Grace.
Sullivan, Lillian.
Swaine, Allene R.
Swan, Margaret K.
Tantous, Martha C.
Tashban, Nancy M.
Timmons, Elizabeth A.
Toner, Alice M.
Tracy, Marie B.
Tucker, Ina V.
Tucker, Martha.
Uhlinger, Teresa C.
Veit, Rose F.
Viertels, Clara.
Waite, Edna A.
Walsh, Margaret.
Washburn, Bertha A.
Wens, Martha E.
Whitney, Mrs. A. C.
Zagat, Helen.

The Murray Hill Trade School will open on November 13 another free class in the operation and mechanics of motion picture machines. This class will be open to women as well as men. The others in the school system, the class will be open to women as well as men. The course, practical and theoretic, will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.

A telegram of congratulations has been sent to Mayor-elect Hylan by the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association, which said that this action by the city teachers' organization to come out openly for him.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English will be held in the Commander Hotel, Chicago, on Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1. D. D. Miles of Evander Childs High School will have charge of the Thursday afternoon conference. Dr. Thomas Gaston of the Richmond Hill High School will lead a discussion of the topic, "Is Socialization of English Teaching Worth What It Costs?"

The Board of Superintendents has voted to reject the Gary or duplicate school plan for twelve Brooklyn schools. It holds that the proposed changes are unnecessary and that no duplication is needed in the organization of these schools. The appropriation for these schools amounts to nearly $170,000.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for Medical Inspector, Grade 1, male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 20. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 5; technical, 5, and oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Incumbents of these positions in the Department of Health may be assigned to the examination of infants, to the examination of school children for physical defects, to make diagnoses of communicable diseases, to engage in the diagnosis of the various occupational diseases, or to investigate, recognize, report, prevent, or correct diseases or conditions unfavorable to the health of individuals or communities. Special credit will be given to candidates for experience as interne in a hospital of recognized standing. The salary range is to, but not including, $1,200 a year. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 13 an examination for steel plate transferrer, for men only. Eight vacancies in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at $7.67 a day, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least four years' experience with reputable engraving concerns in transferring with steel relief rolls to steel intaglio or printing plates. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We own in fee by warranty deed several thousand acres of prospective oil land situated near wells of large production. We want to develop these lands by drilling for oil and gas. We need money for development. We will take you out to Oklahoma, at our expense, to the properties and show them to you. If interested write Z 261 Times Annex.

Will invest a moderate amount of money in good going manufacturing or jobbing business, women's wear preferred; books must stand inspection; I am a hustler, will devote entire time to the business. L 90 Times.

A company formerly engaged in building construction has executives and capital which it is desirous of employing in some established, profitable manufacturing or industrial enterprise; details of propositions should be submitted in writing. Y 37 Times.

Prominent ladies' wear manufacturer, having about 200 machines temporarily idle, will take Government work; one who needs help to fill his contracts will find this a splendid opportunity, as work will be done at cost to keep our help together. L 56 Times.

For Sale.—Modern factory, equipped, 80,000 feet floor space; good location; labor market, and shipping facilities very best; price reasonable. Apply A. C. Wheeler, Norwalk, Conn.

Well established men's wear shop, prominent street, for sale on account of being drafted; exceptional opportunity; apply immediately. Fink, 832 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

Will sell rooming house furnished with mahogany, Circassian walnut; parquet floors; electricity; profit $180 over rent. 3 W, 75th.

Business Notices.

Lady would be glad to receive orders for long, hand-knitted khaki socks, $4; also charming infants' jackets. Write Allen, 61 Washington Sq., New York.

FOR SALE.

BRAND-NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $49.

Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries, direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine, investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51. Easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.—NEW, SLIGHTLY USED. BUSINESS FURNITURE. FINN BROS., 380 BROADWAY.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

Nonviable, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 335 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. [illegible]

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following army orders were issued by the War Dept. today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Dimond, 1st Lt. H. A., hon. discharged.
De Neen, 1st Lt. DeE. D., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst., then to Camp Taylor.
McIntosh, 1st Lt. W. P., to Mineola with Av.Sec., Sig.C.
Comerford, 1st Lt. J. F., to home.
Gilfillian, Capt. D. R., and Somerville, Capt. W. G., now at Base Hosp., Ft. Oglethorpe, in addition to their other orders, will make examination re mental and nervous diseases at the war prison barracks there.
Collins, Capt. L. C., to Chanute Field, with Av.Sec., Sig.C.
Jensen, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Grant, to make tuberculosis examinations.
Carter, 1st Lt. P. J.; Smyser, 1st Lt. H. D.; Turner, 1st Lt. R., and Stringfield, 1st Lt. T. F., previous orders revoked.
McMurray, 1st Lt. W. S., previous orders revoked.
Jones, 1st Lt. A. E., previous orders revoked.
Goss, 1st Lt. P. L., to Camp Am. Univ., with 30th Engs.
Lockett, Capt. E. A., to Ballevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Sheridan.
Lambert, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Grant.
Chester, 1st Lt. P. J., and Danford, 1st Lt. G. J., previous orders revoked.
Parry, 1st Lt. L. De L., to home.
Cooper, 1st Lt. L. W. Jr., previous orders amended, to Jackson, Miss., to examine applicants for appointment to and then to his station at Meridan, Miss.
Hewitt, Capt. R. H., and Lerner, 1st Lt. M. L., to Camp Johnston.
Logan, 1st Lt. G. M., to Mass. Gen. Hosp., for inst., then to Camp Sherman.
Half, 1st Lt. W. L., to Neurological Inst., N. Y.
Griffin, 1st Lt. T. R., to San Francisco and sail for Honolulu.
Vanwart, Capt. F. B., to Camp Jackson.
Sanborn, Capt. Jay C., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at State Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, Mich. in lieu of Camp MacArthur.
Rogers, 1st Lt. L. H., to home.
Regan, 1st Lt. L. C., hon. discharged.
Ostrich, 1st Lt. G. C., previous orders amended to read Otrich, 1st Lt. G. C.
La Piana, Capt. F., to Camp Dodge.

Following to camps indicated, with auxiliary remount stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clarke, E. R., Doniphan, with 35th Div.
Hancon, W. C., Custer, with 85th Div.
Leslie, W. W., Funston, with 89th Div.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bryant, J. M.
Duffy, H. T.
Heise, D. E.
Holmes, C. K.
Laird, R. L.
Lund, J. L.

Dart, 1st Lt. R. O., and Lieberman, 1st Lt. J. F., to Army Med. School, for inst.
Blanco, 1st Lt. P., to Ft. Riley.
Allen, 1st Lt. D. K., to Camp Travis, in Base Hosp.
Hennington, Maj. C. W.; Brown, Capt. R. and Paul, 1st Lt. C. M., to neurological surgery, Chicago, for training in brain Castelli, Capt. E., to Havana and report to Gen.
Holmes, Capt. M. J., to Balt. as asst. to Depot Qm., expeditionary depot.
Felix, Capt. F., to El Paso, as asst. to Depot Qm.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Coffin, Capt. C. F., to this city for temp. duty, re cantonment division, then to his station.

Following to this city and report to officer in charge of purchasing and manufacturing officer for duty as his asst.:

Ellison, Maj. F. A.

CAPTAINS.

Schofield, H. M. | Wheeler, W. M., Jr.
Harris, R. H. | Carpenter, B.
Haight, S. P.
Rogers, Capt. C. L., previous orders amended to assign him to duty on Aug. 5.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Dietrichson, 1st Lt. W. F., will report to Chief of Ord.
Corhill, 1st Lt. T. H., to Camp Upton with 302d Eng. Train.
Miller, 1st Lt. L. C., will report to Chief of Engs.
Calrow, Capt. C. J.; Loomis, 1st Lt. A. O., and Schlotterer, 2d Lt. G. H., Jr., assigned to 104th Engs.
Livingston, 2d Lt. F. A., hon. discharged.
Rademacher, Capt. W. J.; Lemen, Capt. W. C., and Bales, 1st Lt. G. H., to Eng. Depot, Hoboken, N. J.
Willcox, 1st Lt. H. C., previous orders revoked.
Helland, Capt. H. R. F., assigned to 508th Service Bat. at Camp Pike.
Gallagher, 2d Lt. L. B., to Camp Am. Univ.
Gaudens, 1st Lt. H. S.; Conrow, 1st Lt. W. S., and Berry, 1st Lt. C. T., assigned to 2th Engs.
White, 2d Lt. V. E., attached to 24th Engs.
Jones, 1st Lt. A. E., assigned to active duty and will proceed to Eng. Depot, Hoboken, N. J.
Thorne, 2d Lt. J. S., and Wood, 2d Lt. O. S., assigned to 502d Serv. Bat.
Helmich, 2d Lt. D. A., Jr., assigned to 501st Serv. Bat.
Abbott, 1st Lt. G. H., hon. discharged.
Partridge, 1st Lt. J. F., assigned to 23d Engs., proceeds to San Francisco on temp. duty and on completion to Camp Meade.
Nolan, Capt. T. B., Jr., assigned to 109th Engs. at Camp Cody.
Homes, Capt. M. G., assigned to 505th Serv. Bat. at Camp Lee.
Covert, 1st Lt. J. F., assigned to 111th Engs. at Camp Bowie.
Arnold, Capt. H. S., assigned to 114th Engs. at Camp Beauregard.
Harbour, 1st Lt. F. F., Langston, 1st Lt. L. E., and Currey, 1st L

NO RADICAL ACTION BY PORT WAR BOARD

Irving T. Bush Says He Will Seek Efficiency Through Existing Organizations.

URGES FULL CO-OPERATION

Military Supplies Must Move, and Commandeering May Be the Result of Failure.

Irving T. Bush, executive head of the New York Port War Board made his first announcement yesterday as to the general policy which the new board will pursue in its management of the harbor's shipping facilities for the duration of the war. While no radical steps will be taken to commandeer the resources of the port for exclusive Governmental use, Mr. Bush declared that every effort would be put forth by the board to organize and expand the facilities of the harbor in such a way as to make them most serviceable to the Government in the transportation of troops and supplies abroad.

"I wish to say first that the work I am to undertake as executive officer of the newly created War Board for the Port of New York," Mr. Bush says, "does not contemplate any radical commandeering of existing facilities and disrupting of private business.

"The War Board was created to avoid, if possible, the necessity for such action by the national authorities. A very large part of the war supplies must be exported from New York. They must have freedom and no excuse will answer for their not going.

"The facilities of the port, already strained, must be further expanded. Two methods were available; the taking over of the port by the military authorities, or the co-operation through a War Board of everybody interested in New York. The latter course was adopted, and it is up to the people of New York to show that they can speed up the machinery of this port to meet the demands to be made upon it.

"The plan is the direct outgrowth of the appointment of the New York and New Jersey Port Commission by Governor Whitman and Governor Edge. Associated with this commission representing the two States will be a representative of the city government and of each department of the National Government affected by port operations.

"This is the first definte recognition of the fact that New York Harbor is national and not local in its importance. New facilities can be created where needed, but it will take time. The first thing to do is to develop to the highest efficiency those we already have. I believe this can be done through co-operation without disrupting or prejudicially affecting private business. It depends upon the spirit in which the work is undertaken by those interested in the port, and I look for help and co-operation from all sides.

"The military and naval authorities are burdened with vast responsibilities which they cannot turn over to others. It is logical that the machinery of the port should be left in private hands, and the responsibility for increased efficiency placed upon men accustomed to harbor work.

"Mr. Willcox, the Chairman of the New York and New Jersey Port Commission; Julius Henry Cohen, the counsel, and the other members of the commission, have already formed an active working body and their assistance will be invaluable."

It was further announced on behalf of the board yesterday that arrangements had been made to prepare an immediate survey of the facilities of the port, in order that the members might know the exact conditions which prevail in the various shipping, railroad, and storage terminals around the harbor.

BARS KREISLER CONCERTS.

Pittsburgh Police Will Not Allow the Violinist to Appear There.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—Charles S. Hubbard, Director of Public Safety, ordered the Police Department today to refuse a concert license to Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, who was advertised to appear in Carnegie Music Hall tomorrow evening. The Director stipulated, however, that Kreisler's manager be allowed to cancel the engagement before the order was enforced. It was also announced that another concert at which Kreisler was to appear as accompanist on Saturday had been cancelled by the local management.

Director Hubbard received protests from a number of patriotic organizations and from many individuals against the Kreisler concerts. They took the ground that since Kreisler was an officer in the Austrian Army, and Austria was the ally of America's enemy, it would be unpatriotic to permit him to appear at a public entertainment.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On the subway, between 32d St. and 96th St., on Tuesday, a gold chrysanthemum stickpin with an eighth of a carat diamond in the centre. Finder will receive reward on return to Mr. Corliss Gardiner, care Gardiner, Atkinson & Wells, Inc., 150 Madison Av., City.

LOST.—Monday forenoon, left on or dropped from 5th Av. bus, St. Nicholas line, above 82d St., green folio, containing music; valuable only to musical art society. Finder please return to L. L. R., 92 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Knitting bag containing two sweaters, partly woven, and some jewelry. Reward if returned to G. E. W., Brooklyn Finishing Co., Bush Terminal, 42d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold vanity case, French engraving, and gold lip stick; disappeared Cafe Beaux Arts election night, between 12:30 and 1; $25 reward and no questions asked. E. Goodman, 616 5th Av.

LOST.—Finder of silver purse between Liberty Street Ferry and subway Monday morning, keep money and return purse to Mrs. J. F. Austin, Westfield, N. J.

LOST—Broadhurst Theatre orchestra or Knickerbocker Hotel, Monday night, gold bar pin with onyx and pearls; reward. 2398 Intervale, Apartment 51, or 7367 Murray Hill.

LOST.—Small ring, black onyx horseshoe, clover centre of pearls; Hotel Knickerbocker or Lorraine; about Oct. 22; heirloom; reward $10. Mrs. Townley, Hotel Lorraine.

LOST. - Straw envelope basket containing gold thimble marked "H. M. W." and sewing material; liberal reward. Warner, 28 West 82d St.

LOST.—Tuesday, a diamond crescent pin on Court St., between 2d Place and Schermerhorn St.; reward. Room 1, 158 Broadway, Manhattan.

LOST.—Large platinum bar pin with some nine diamonds; liberal reward. Margaret Caldwell. Tel. Stuyvesant 5240, 846 Broadway.

LOST.—Monday, Broadway subway, parcel containing georgette beaded blouse and tan velvet; reward. Apt. 74, 508 West 114th St.

LOST.—Diamond platinum barpin, Friday; liberal reward; no questions asked. C. B. Bonnie, Hotel Robert Fulton.

LOST—Sunday, lady's gold watch with fob and safety catch, between 63d and 92d, Central Park; reward. H 106 Times.

LOST.—Platinum and diamond wrist watch; $200 reward and no questions asked. Apt. 10, 1 West 64th St.

LOST.—A platinum diamond barpin valued as keepsake, Nov. 3; $300 reward. Fibel, 101 West 78th.

LOST.—Gold vanity case, marked "C. A. L.," Saturday evening; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 7352.

LOST.—Flexible diamond platinum bracelet; reward $100 and no questions asked. Little Shop of T. Azoez, 501 5th Av.

FOUND.—Pay envelope of W. H. W.; submit descriptive particulars. F. W., 275 Times Downtown.

LOST—Cameo pin; kindly return and receive reward. John E. Cochran, 628 West 114th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Airedale male dog; Pelham Manor license 71; liberal reward for return. F. Y. Ridgeman. Phone 4772 Pelham.

TWO U-BOATS SUNK BY BRITISH PATROLS

Five or Six German Prisoners Taken off Shetland Islands, Norwegian Papers Report.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An account of the sinking of two German submarines by British patrols off the Shetland Islands is printed in the Norwegian newspapers. The Aftonpostens dispatch says:

"An armed patrol ship has arrived at Lerwick in the Shetlands with five or six German prisoners. The ship one morning came suddenly upon a U-Boat which was in the act of sinking a sailing ship. The periscope of the submarine was smashed with a shot, and the U-boat, began to sink. At that moment another U-boat appeared and fired two torpedoes at the patrol, but both missed. Meanwhile a destroyer arrived on the scene, and was fortunate enough to make a square hit on the second U-boat. Only a few survivors could be picked up."

PASSES TO PIERS CUT OFF.

Move Will Keep Enemy Aliens from Communicating with Crews.

Passes to the city piers to meet incoming steamships will not be issued by the Surveyor of the Port until the end of the war, it was announced yesterday. This order, which goes into effect today, will stop all railroad ticket agents, hotel representatives, cable and telegraph clerks from going on the piers to meet the passengers on incoming steamships, as has been the custom in New York for the last sixty years. The order was sent from Washington.

One reason for the stopping of the passes is to prevent enemy aliens getting into communication with the crews of the ships and also to stop the passing of seditious papers brought over by passengers for circulation among German sympathizers in the United States.

BRITISH TAKE GAZA IN NINE-MILE DRIVE

General Allenby Also Captures Khuweilfeh, Eleven Miles North of Beersheba.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The British have captured the city of Gaza, in Palestine, 50 miles southwest of Jerusalem, the War Office announces. Gen. Allenby's troops have made an advance of nine miles, carrying the whole Turkish system of defenses in that region and capturing two towns in addition to Gaza.

A further advance has also been made north of Beersheba, a town eleven miles above that city having been captured.

MAJOR LEWIS A SUICIDE.

Oakleigh Thorne's Son-In-Law Dead in France—Other Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that Major Birdseye B. Lewis of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, whose death was reported from France several days ago in news dispatches, committed suicide. Major Lewis was attached to General Pershing's staff. He was 29 years old and a resident of Millbrook, N. Y. He entered the army after the war began. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of Oakleigh Thorne, the New York capitalist.

The news of the suicide was contained in a report from General Pershing. Particulars were not given in the report, which included a list of casualties, as follows:

Private JAMES SHEA, Truck Company, died Nov. 6; accidental injuries to head; emergency address, J. J. Comer, 1,348 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

Sergeant CARL C. TAYLOR, infantry, died Oct. 27, result gunshot wound, (possibly accidental); emergency address, Chester O. Taylor, father, 3 Coches Street, Dover, N. H.

Major BIRDSEYE B. LEWIS, Aviation Section, Signal Corps of the army, died Nov. 3; suicide; emergency address, Hannah B. Posey, Stockbridge, Mass.

Wagoner ROLAND NAYLOR, infantry, died Nov. 4, pneumonia; emergency address, Walter Naylor, father, 164 Doughty Avenue, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Private CHESTER H. SHAPLEIGH, infantry, died Nov. 4, pneumonia; emergency address, Mrs. M. Shapleigh, mother, Elliott, Me.

$4,617,532,300 TOTAL OF THE LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

ernment in all measures required for its vigorous prosecution.

"In conformity with the original announcement, I shall accept 50 per cents of the oversubscription, making the total issue of the Second Liberty Loan $3,808,766,150."

[The Secretary then announces the plan under which allotments will be made, and the details of the oversubscription, employing in each case a table, which will be found elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES.]

"It is to the credit of the country that every Federal Reserve District exceeded its quotum of the $3,000,000,000 of bonds offered. The American people may well felicitate themselves upon this extraordinarily satisfactory result.

Why Full Amount Is Not Taken.

"It may be asked why I do not accept the full amount of the subscription. The answer is simple: The Government must never alter the basis upon which it offers an issue of bonds after subscriptions are closed. Having announced that only one-half of the over-subscription would be accepted, the Government must, of course, faithfully observe that basis. Whenever loans are offered to the public, the banks and the public adjust themselves both consciously and unconsciously to the basis of the offering, and it would be extremely unwise to alter that basis after the subscriptions have been received.

"The success of the Second Liberty Loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States. It not only demonstrates their ability, patriotism, and resources, but augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the Government.

"This great loan would have been impossible without the loyal support and co-operation of the people of the country, but even that support could not have been secured except for the indefatigable, unselfish and earnest work of hundreds of thousands of splendid men and women throughout the United States who threw themselves into the task without reservation. I wish to thank all these splendid volunteers and patriots, and I particularly wish to thank the bankers of America, the Liberty Loan organizations which were formed in every State, city, town, and community in the United States, the women of America who made a distinctive fight for the Liberty Loan through their own organizations throughout the country, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the newspapers and periodicals which gave, as in the First Liberty Loan, the most effective, unselfish, and generous support through their columns and otherwise, the press associations, the business houses, the various patriotic organizations, co-operative and fraternal societies and other organizations throughout the length and breadth of the land which so generously and earnestly gave their services to the great cause. Thanks are due also to those employers who, in such large numbers, gave the fullest opportunity to their employes to subscribe to the loan upon terms commensurate with their ability to make the required payments.

"I should like to make special mention of the soldiers and sailors of America who came forward with subscriptions amounting to more per capita than those received from the civil population. These gallant men are not only giving their services and their lives to their country, but are lending their money as well to strengthen the Government in this great war for America's rights and world democracy.

"I understand that an impression prevails in some quarters that another offering of Government bonds will be made in the month of January, 1918. I desire to correct this impression. In view of the large oversubscription of the Second Liberty Loan, I am glad to be able to state that this will not be necessary."

LIBERTY LOAN SALES HERE $1,550,453,450

New York City Subscribes $1,146,139,150 — Up-State and New Jersey Below Quotas.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan filed in the New York Federal Reserve District amounted to $1,550,453,450, according to final figures made public yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank. This total represents an excess of more than $650,000,000, compared with the minimum allotment of $900,000,000 for the district, that was fixed by Secretary McAdoo; and an excess of more than $50,000,000 when contrasted with the maximum quota of $1,500,000,000. At the outset of the Liberty Loan campaign New York bankers set a billion and a half as their goal, the same being 50 per cent. of the three billion dollar loan offered by the Government.

Based on a quota of $1,500,000,000 for the district, New York City and Fairfield County, Conn., more than attained their allotments, but the rest of New York State and the twelve Northern counties of New Jersey ran somewhat behind their quotas. The official figures of the Reserve Bank make it appear that Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens Boroughs furnished a smaller volume of subscriptions than they were expected to, but bankers in these boroughs insist that the full allotment was attained. They say that subscriptions which should have been credited to Brooklyn and the Bronx were credited to Manhattan because the main offices of banks having branches are situated in this borough.

Figures for New York City.

Following is a summary of subscriptions filed in the several sub-divisions of the New York District:

New York City.	Quota.	Subscriptions.
Manhattan	$1,012,813,500	$1,095,189,600
Brooklyn	54,148,500	44,424,200
Bronx	2,511,000	1,015,500
Queens	5,487,000	4,136,150
Richmond	901,500	1,373,700
Total	$1,075,861,500	$1,146,139,150
Balance of New York State	271,038,500	266,963,050
12 Northern Counties of New Jersey	139,702,500	121,571,150
Fairfield County, Conn.	13,399,500	15,775,100
Total for District.	$1,500,000,000	$1,550,453,450

Twenty-five of the New York City banks and trust companies filed subscriptions in excess of $10,000,000. These include applications received from their customers and purchases made for their own account. Following is a list of these institutions, with their totals:

Guaranty Trust Co.	$111,000,000
National City Bank	102,400,000
First National Bank	85,840,000
National Bank of Commerce	68,921,950
Bankers Trust Co.	67,214,800
Chase National Bank	50,760,250
Central Trust Co.	40,027,500
Corn Exchange Bank	35,455,100
Mechanics and Metals National Bank	33,784,150
Equitable Trust Co.	30,110,450
Hanover National Bank	29,529,100
Farmers Loan and Trust Co.	26,098,750
National Park Bank	25,971,500
New York Trust Co.	23,407,650
American Exchange Natl. Bank	22,556,100
Union Trust Co.	20,100,000
Irving National Bank	18,814,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	16,297,700
Columbia Trust Co.	15,079,450
Chatham and Phenix Natl. Bank	15,335,000
Metropolitan Bank	13,080,750
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	11,781,000
Bank of New York	10,944,100
Liberty National Bank	10,550,000
United States Trust Co.	10,115,850

How the Banks Subscribed.

Following is an alphabetical list of New York City banks and trust companies not included in the preceding tabulation:

MANHATTAN.

Atlantic National Bank	$4,615,400
Bank of America	7,302,050
Bank of Cuba	1,296,250
Bank of Europe	341,000
Bank of Metropolis	2,832,800
Bank of United States	267,500
Bank of Washington Heights	350,000
Battery Park National Bank	2,257,100
Bowery Bank	253,150
Broadway Central Bank	70,850
Bryant Park Bank	717,950
Chelsea Exchange Bank	1,400,000
Chemical National Bank	6,079,800
Citizens National Bank	9,641,950
Coal and Iron National Bank	3,249,050
Colonial Bank	1,230,000
Columbia Bank	1,631,650
East River National Bank	618,200
Fifth Avenue Bank	5,710,500
Fifth National Bank	1,066,700
Garfield National Bank	3,785,250
German-American Bank	1,740,450
German Exchange Bank	770,000
Germania Bank	698,450
Gotham National Bank	1,213,150
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	3,193,350
Greenwich Bank	2,402,400
Harriman National Bank	3,079,550
Importers and Traders' National Bank	7,823,850
International Bank	1,858,950
Lincoln National Bank	3,012,150
Market and Fulton Bank	2,929,850
Merchants' National Bank	3,306,700
Mutual Bank	2,219,750
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank	426,800
The John Nemeth State Bank	18,500
New Netherland Bank	674,500
New York County National Bank	1,583,000
New York Produce Exchange Bank	4,928,450
Pacific Bank	2,500,000
People's Bank	925,000
Public National Bank	1,108,950
Seaboard National Bank	6,089,300
Second National Bank	3,785,200
Sherman National Bank	1,134,800
State Bank	2,158,950
Union Exchange National Bank	2,613,500
West Side Bank	446,300
Yorkville Bank	842,950
Broadway Trust Company	8,049,950
Commercial Trust Co.	700,000
Empire Trust Co.	4,498,450
Fidelity Trust Co.	3,179,600
Fulton Trust Co.	1,023,750
Hudson Trust Co.	752,400
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.	1,926,000
Lincoln Trust Co.	2,750,400
Metropolitan Trust Co.	6,827,300
N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.	2,186,200
Scandinavian Trust Co.	1,018,150
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	4,737,300
Transatlantic Trust Co.	741,100
Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.	2,699,600
Philippine National Bank	2,656,350

THE BRONX.

Bronx Borough Bank	$214,750
Bronx National Bank	282,650
Cosmopolitan Bank	122,800
Twenty-third Ward Bank	538,000
Westchester Avenue Bank	201,450
North Side Savings Bank	183,850

BROOKLYN.

Bank of Coney Island	$178,700
Bank of Flatbush	250,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.	7,850,650
First National Bank	1,479,450
Franklin Trust Co.	5,439,650
Greenpoint National Bank	371,850
Hamilton Trust Co.	1,301,800
Homestead Bank	164,800
Kings County Trust Co.	3,557,900
Manufacturers' Trust Co.	3,750,000
Mechanics' Bank	4,744,000
Montauk Bank	114,050
Nassau National Bank	3,588,850
National City Bank	1,503,450
North Side Bank	1,047,200
People's National Bank	323,500
People's Trust Co.	4,636,150
The Thrift (Mtg.) Co.	127,800
Greenpoint Savings Bank	383,600
Greater New York Savings Bank	495,000

Amounts of Trade Subscriptions.

The final ranking of the special Sales Committee based on the size of subscriptions follows:

Name of Trade Committee.	Amount of Subscription.
Hardware, Metals, and Allied Trades	$42,218,250
Shipping, Import and Export	34,005,850
Chemical, Drug, and Allied Trades	32,400,000
Coal	22,261,000
Machinery and Machine Tools	13,332,100
Department Stores	13,043,100
Cotton Goods	12,154,650
Silks and Velvets	11,150,250
Tobacco	10,853,550
Paper Manufacturers	7,310,450
Woolens and Worsteds	6,720,000
Sugar	6,300,000
Jewelry	6,003,050
New York Produce Exchange	6,000,000
Brewers	5,994,350
Rubber	5,354,650
Automobiles and Allied Trades	5,448,100
Hides and Leather	5,304,550
General Contractors	4,957,800
Men's Clothing	4,896,500
Paints and Varnishes	4,252,700
Distillers	4,168,000
Stationery	3,808,200
Fur	3,716,900
Yarns and Art Goods	3,548,250
New York Cotton Exchange	3,162,300
Carpets and Rugs	3,092,600
Shoes—wholesale and retail	2,852,650
Cloak, suit, and shirt manufacturers	2,336,250
Art dealers, &c.	2,171,800

Name of Trade Committee.	Amount of Subscription.
Women's millinery	2,149,000
Lumber	2,123,650
Women's hosiery and knit underwear	1,883,050
Hats	1,762,000
Books	1,693,550
Bakers and confectionery	1,608,600
Furniture	1,508,400
Men's underwear	1,450,950
Women's dress and waist	1,338,750
Linen	1,320,700
Ribbons	1,238,900
Decorators	1,250,050
Pianos, talking machines, and musical instruments	1,169,050
Wholesale and retail meat	1,158,250
Produce and fruit	1,120,000
China, toys and house furnishings	1,072,750
Upholstery and lace curtains	1,070,450
Butter, eggs, and cheese	1,033,150
Paper box makers	1,030,950
Merchants' Ladies' Garm'ts Assn.	1,020,800
Laces, trimmings, &c.	993,900
Women's cotton and silk underwear	921,700
Electrica	809,750
Shirts, pajamas, and boys' blouses	748,350
Shoe manufacturers	720,800
Retail grocers	668,900
Lighting fixtures	638,700
Small leather goods, trunks, and bags	593,450
Notions	525,750
Wholesale grocers	513,850
Leather manufacturers	480,000
Perfumery and soap	450,450
Milk	405,000
Storage warehouses	404,450
Women's neckwear	402,000

Name of Trade Committee.	Amount of Subscription.
Wrapper's and kimono manufacturers	391,000
Corset manufacturers	371,350
Men's neckwear	345,250
Wall paper	310,800
Fish	283,950
Leather gloves	254,700
Steam and hot water	252,900
Roofers and sheet metal	251,650
Carpenters	251,050
Children's dress manufacturers	229,600
Spice trade	216,750
Sporting goods	216,150
Plumbers	215,000
Cement workers	208,900
Ornamental iron workers	201,900
Caps	183,600
Toilet preparations specialties	175,900
Iron League	168,200
Marble	153,000
Painters	151,000
Umbrellas and canes	142,750
Suspenders and garters	133,200
Woodworkers	132,000
Dentists' trade	116,150
Collars and cuffs	97,900
Glazering	95,900
Blanket	48,550
Wire workers	41,200
Refrigerator mfrs.	33,200
Metal ceiling	23,000
Tile	21,900
Metal doors	19,350
Metal furring	13,550
Total	$332,245,650

The New York District's subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are more than one-third of the total for the whole country.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions by Districts And Allotment of Bonds by Classes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following table, included by Secretary McAdoo in the statement issued by him tonight, shows the total subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan by Federal Reserve districts and the percentages of oversubscriptions:

	Total Subscriptions Received.	Quota.	Percentage of Oversubscriptions.
Boston	$476,950,050	$300,000,000	59
New York	1,550,433,450	900,000,000	72
Philadelphia	380,350,250	250,000,000	52
Cleveland	486,106,800	300,000,000	62
Richmond	201,212,500	120,000,000	68
Atlanta	90,695,750	80,000,000	13
Chicago	585,853,350	420,000,000	39
St. Louis	184,280,750	120,000,000	54
Minneapolis	140,932,650	105,000,000	34
Kansas City	150,125,750	120,000,000	25
Dallas	77,899,850	75,000,000	4
San Francisco	292,671,150	210,000,000	39
Total	$4,617,532,300	$3,000,000,000	54

The appended table, also included in the Secretary's statement, shows the allotment of second Liberty Bonds to the different classes of subscribers:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.		ALLOTMENT.	
Up to and including $50,000	$2,488,469,350	100 per cent.	$2,488,469,350
Over $50,000, up to and including $100,000	339,865,900	90 per cent., but not less than $50,000 bonds	323,879,600
Over $100,000, up to and including $200,000	242,220,800	75 per cent., but not less than $90,000 bonds	181,665,800
Over $200,600, up to and including $1,000,000	756,596,700	60 per cent., but not less than $150,000 bonds	455,690,300
Over $1,000,600, up to and including $8,000,000	470,425,600	50 per cent., but not less than $600,000 bonds	235,582,300
Over $8,000,000, up to and including $30,000,000	249,963,950	41.20 per cent., but not less than $4,000,000 bonds	103,071,200
$50,000,000	50,000,000	40.8153 per cent.	20,407,600
Total subscriptions	$4,617,532,300	Total allotment	$3,808,766,150

Send Soldiers Christmas Presents NOW

Christmas "over there" will be what home folks make it *now*.

Shop early. The Post Office Department will not guarantee to deliver on time, packages sent to Soldiers after Nov. 15th.

Above all things, gifts to soldier friends and relatives should be useful. They can be good-looking too.

At any of our Stores you will find no end of fine spuggy suggestions such as Underwear, Sox, Army Handkerchiefs, Sweaters, Military Jackets, Swagger Sticks, Wrist Watches, etc.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms.

Outfitters (by special sanction) to the Red Cross

Officers and Privates are hereby informed that our Broadway, cor. 29th Street, Store is Headquarters for

Hart Schaffner & Marx American Red Cross Uniforms

Officer's Coat and Breeches $52.50
Separate Long Trousers $10.50
Officer's Overcoat $52.50
Red Cross Private's Coat and Breeches $41.25

Every garment is standard Hart Schaffner & Marx all-wool quality—comparable in style, fit and tailoring to the finest custom-made uniforms.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, cor. 29th, only.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try it and Be Convinced.

YOU can't build a mansion out of mud. The backbone of Good Clothes is Good Woolens. Upon a spineless fabric the most talented tailoring is wasted. That's why I'm so insistent upon the cloth values in my Suits and Overcoats to measure at $25 and $30.

6 to 12 months ago, I put aside a heaping stock of Grade A Woolens, long before Grades B, C, and even D began to flood the market. Above and beyond my body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and gifted bench-work, the Fabric Values alone are extraordinary. Come to be measured, or send for Cloth Clippings!

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $36 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

Suits to Measure $25
Special Week-End Sale.

If you need a good suit—a suit right-priced—now is a good time to order. This week-end special sale offers a splendid opportunity—an unusual inducement to buy.

There are seventy attractive patterns being shown. They are all wool and the variety of weaves and patterns is complete. Samples on request.

Every suit is made strictly to measure, and fit, finish, and satisfaction are positively guaranteed.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
20 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—The man who fails to investigate is giving a handicap to every man who does. Arnheim Axiom

Three things you want

Style, comfort and economy in your coat

There's style in the military touches in our young men's overcoats; there's comfort in the easy and free draping; there's economy in the long wearing all-wool and in the sturdiness of fine tailoring.

Ask the merchant who sells our clothes to show you the many style variations in our overcoats; then ask to see the label—it's sewed in and means absolute satisfaction for you.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

The three things you want are the three things you'll find right here—because we sell overcoats that carry the Hart Schaffner & Marx label

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
Third Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings